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THE OPENING of the NEW EXTENSION BUILDING of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton, by the Right Hon. the EARL of DERBY, President of the Corporation, will take place on TUESDAY, June 13th, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

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A SERVICE will be held in the Nave of WESTMINSTER ABBEY, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21st. The SERMON will be preached by the Rev. W. J. KNOX LITTLE, Canon of Worcester. The musical portion of the Service has been kindly undertaken by the Choir of the Lay Helpers' Association of the Diocese of London. Doors open at 7 p.m. Divine Service will commence at 7.30 p.m. The Ladies' Association for Promoting Female Education in connection with the Missions of the S.P.G. will be represented by the Special Attendance of its members and friends at both these Services. No Tickets Required.

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Madame Adelina Patti.—Thursday, June 8th, Mozart's Opera, DON GIOVANNI.

Madame Albani.—Friday, June 9th (second time this season), Wagner's Opera, LOHENGRIN.

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PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded by, at 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 8, ON AN ISLAND. At 8.30, LONDON ASSURANCE.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 9, THE WRECK OF THE PINAFORE. Preceded, at 7.45, by ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE PARVENU. At 7.45, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9.20, CHECKMATE. At 8.30, LONG AGO. At 7.30, THE TWO GREGORIES.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, OUT AT ELBOWS. At 8.30, AUNTIE: Mr. J. L. Toole. Conclude with BARDELL V. PICKWICK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE HOOP OF GOLD. Preceded, at 7.30, by WHAT A MISTAKE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30. HUMANITY. Conclude with A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending June 10.
Tuesday, June 6—Drama, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Thursday, June 8—First Great Firework Display of the Season, by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. Grand set piece, "The Eddystone Lighthouse," and other devices. Drama, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Saturday, June 10—Saturday Concert. Bicycle Races, &c., &c.
Orchestral Concerts (conductor, Mr. August Manns). Hungarian Band (J. Barczi). Company's Military Band (Bandmaster, Mr. H. Sibold). Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink. &c., &c.—DAILY.
Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palace of Amusement.—Stupendous and Unrivalled Attractions. Paul Martinetti and Troupe in Grand new Comic Absurdity. Grand Variety Entertainment on a scale of Unsurpassed Magnificence. The Aviaries, Tanks (newly stocked), Insectorium, &c., are now on view daily. Admission to One and All Entertainments, One Shilling. No extra charges.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Seven or eight hundred Communists paid a visit on Sunday to the tomb of Blanqui in Père Lachaise and to the wall where the last Communists were shot down on that day 11 years ago. Louise Michel and others made violent speeches; but, as no procession was arranged, either in going or returning, the police did not interfere.

The usual Whitsuntide services were celebrated at all the Paris churches on Sunday. At Notre Dame High Mass was solemnised by Mgr. Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris and his coadjutor assisting. Mgr. Lion, Archbishop of Damietta, officiated pontifically at St. Roch, and the Abbé Vernhet, Apostolic Missionary, delivered a sermon there after Vespers. At Ste. Clotilde M. d'Hulst, prelate of the Pope's household and rector of the Catholic Institute, preached in aid of hospital-visiting, and another charitable sermon, for the Écoles Chrétiennes of the parish, was preached at St. Paul, St. Louis, by Father Lallemand. Cardinal Lavigerie presided in the evening over a solemn procession commemorating the translation of the body of St. Generosus, in the gardens of the Cercle Catholique d'Ouvriers, at Mont Parnasse. The pilgrimage of Alsace-Lorrainers to the temporary chapel of the Sacré-Cœur at Montmartre, took place on Sunday afternoon, and was followed by a sermon, a salut, and a procession. We may also mention the traditional pilgrimage to Ste. Geneviève's birthplace at Nanterre, with the crowning of the Rosière in the presence of the local authorities.

On Thursday M. de Freycinet replied, in the Chamber of Deputies, to the interpellation of M. Delafosse on the affairs of Egypt. The Premier said the Government, in conformity with their previous declarations, had availed themselves of the English alliance, and subsequently of the European concert, in order to insure the maintenance of the independence of Egypt. M. de Freycinet next protested in energetic terms against the hostile criticisms of M. Delafosse with reference to the alliance with Great Britain, declaring that it was imprudent to attack an ally in such unmeasured terms. He hoped that his words would produce no impression abroad. The traditions of European diplomacy did not permit of the Egyptian question being made a French question. The European concert could alone be relied upon to ensure a peaceful settlement in Egypt. Any other policy would lead to adventures. (Applause.) The Government would not allow themselves to be carried away, no matter what attempts might be made to push them forward. (Protest from the Right, which led to M. Baudry d'Asson being called to order.) The Premier repeated that the Government were unanimous in repudiating an adventurous policy. With regard to the conference, Turkey as well as the other Powers would be invited to attend the European Council. The idea of French military intervention in Egypt had no place whatever in the intentions of the Government. (Cheers.)

M. Gambetta asked what the Government would say at the conference if their proposals were not heeded.

M. de Freycinet replied that if any one thought France ought to undertake a military expedition to Egypt he must leave it to the Chamber to pronounce between the two policies.

M. Gambetta here again interrupted, saying he could not hear it said, without himself uttering a protest, that France would never intervene.

The Premier explained that he did not mean to say that France would never intervene by military force, but that France would never, under any circumstances, agree to forcibly cut the Egyptian question by her own isolated action. In conclusion, he declared that in entering the European concert France accepted the duties which the decisions of Europe might entail.

M. Gambetta said that by stating in advance that they would accept the decisions of the conference, the Government revealed to Europe the secret of their weakness.

M. Ribot urged the necessity of maintaining the independence of Egypt.

M. de Freycinet, in reply, said that France would go to the conference on the understanding that nothing should be done to impair the present rights of Egypt, or to weaken the effect of the firmans granted by the Sultans of Turkey to the rulers of Egypt. This condition had been accepted by Europe and Turkey. The object of the conference was to devise precautionary measures providing against the contingency of events which might tend to impair the validity of existing firmans. Even in the event of Turkish intervention in Egypt the independence of the latter would be protected.

Finally the Chamber rejected the order of the day pure and simple, proposed by M. Clémenceau, by 323 votes to 176; and adopted an order of the day, moved by M. Sadi Carnot, expressing confidence in the Government in view of the Ministerial declarations, by 298 votes to 70.

A very interesting garden party was given on Wednesday afternoon at Chantilly. Some 300 guests proceeded thither by the half-past one train, in response to the invitation of the Duc d'Aumale, who with indefatigable affability did the honours of his princely residence, the restoration and fitting up of which are now completed. Chantilly is one of the finest mansions in Europe, and its galleries can compare with the best known private artistic collections in the world. Among the masterpieces of painting the Duc d'Aumale possesses at Chantilly are Raphael's celebrated Orleans Virgin, the "Venus and Ganymede," an unrivalled collection of Decamps, among which figure "Le Réveil" and "L'Ecole Turque," Delaroche's "La Mort du Duc de Guise," Delacroix's "Les Deux Foscari," perfect gems of Watteau, and numerous other works, of the possession of which the best stocked museums might well be jealous. In the gallery of battles are Vander Meulen's great pictures of the battle of Rocroi, and in the middle of this gallery, above two pistols, which the great Condé wore, is the Rocroi flag. This has just been restored to the Duc d'Aumale by an old curé, he having received it from a dying man, who charged him to give it back to the descendant of the Condés from whom it had been stolen. In the Psyche gallery is a wonderful series of painted windows, and at the end of it a very curious wax bust of the time of Henry IV. The library, estimated to be worth £200,000, contains 10,000 volumes, every one of which is the discovery of a bibliophile. In the drawing-rooms are marvellous specimens of furniture. Among them is the famous chest of drawers of Louis XIV., which was valued at £120 in the inventory of Louis Philippe's effects, and for which £20,000 has been offered to the Duke. The little white drawing-room is decorated from top to bottom with Watteau's pictures of the monkeys, every figure in which is said to have been a satire on the men and women of the Court. Lastly, the residence itself, seen across the splendid lawns, and through the long vistas of the forest, looks princely indeed, in every sense of the word, and the company gathered on Wednesday in its drawing-rooms, where a gifted mind, aided by a great fortune, has brought together so many admirable and interesting things, felt themselves, for an afternoon at least, once more at a Royal *fête*. The Duke had sent his invitations in every direction with piquant eclecticism, and for the first time M. Calmon and M. Salvandy found themselves in the same drawing-room with M. Buffet and M. de Fourtou. The gathering was not the less animated for that. The Comtesse de Clinchant, formerly Lady of Honour to the Princess de Salernes, did the honours to the ladies, and the Marquis de Beauvoir and M. Chazel acquitted themselves admirably of their parts as cicerones alongside the Duc d'Aumale himself. The Duke is on the point of publishing the continuation of his history of the Dukes of Guise, down to the battle of Rocroi, and he explained with eloquent lucidity the pictures of the battle, representing its different phases. The party terminated with a visit to the stables, which revive interesting recollections. It was in the rotunda of the stables that the Prince de Condé offered a dinner to the Emperor Alexander, who had no idea that at the two extremities of the table were 200 horses, till at the end of the dinner two curtains were drawn back, revealing brilliantly illuminated stables.

The primary education returns for last year show an aggregate attendance of 5,049,363, being an increase of 100,000 over the previous return. The absentees are reported as 170,000 in number; but this figure is thought to be one-third under the mark. The schools have increased from 73,764 to 74,441, unsectarian schools having all but 25 of this increase, while the Catholic schools during the year show a net decrease of 89.

A Marseilles correspondent telegraphs that the bull-fighting season has commenced at Arles and Nimes. In the former town on Sunday last the performance was interrupted by a terrible accident. One of the spectators, an old man, tumbled into the arena, and was immediately pursued by a bull, which tossed him into the air and gored him when he fell to the ground. The bull was ultimately secured, and the man carried in a shocking state to the hospital. An attempt was made by the authorities to stop the performance, but the audience protested against this step with so much tumult that the entertainment was allowed to continue to the end.

ITALY.—The Palermitan mounted police have made a brilliant capture of the brigands who captured the Commendatore Novarbartolo some weeks ago and obtained heavy ransom for his release; but, unfortunately, it has cost the life of the officer in command. Having obtained information that the outlaws were sheltered in a farmhouse at a distance of five kilomètres from Palermo, a body of twelve police surrounded the place. On Major Ilardi going forward alone to parley with the brigands they fired a volley and killed him on the spot. An active fire was then kept up on both sides for more than an hour, until, on some Bersaglieri coming up, the brigands finally surrendered. They were found to be in possession of a large quantity of ammunition and of a sum of 3,000f., chiefly in gold. Major Ilardi was a very distinguished officer and aide-de-camp to General Pallavicini. His death has caused a profound sensation.

SPAIN.—Opening on Sunday a congress of school teachers, the King delivered a speech, in the course of which he promised to do his utmost to raise the standard of Spanish professors to that of other European nations. Ignorance, his Majesty said, was worse than slavery, and a nation which desired liberty must render itself worthy to obtain and to preserve it. These remarks, though they do not, as reported, appear flattering to the nation, are stated to have been received with great applause.

AMERICA.—The great strike of ironworkers in Western Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley began at midnight on Thursday; fires were banked and labour ceased. Three Pittsburg mills having contracts for steel work which must be fulfilled, also one in Cleveland, and one in Wheeling, have conceded the strikers' demands, and are still working. They employ 2,500 hands. Otherwise all are idle. Nineteen thousand hands went out at Pittsburg, 5,000 at Wheeling, 10,000 in Mahoning Valley, Ohio, 5,000 at Cincinnatti, and others at Erie, Newport, Kentucky, St. Louis, and elsewhere, making 45,000 men idle. A long strike is impending, the ironmasters in the present depressed condition of the overstocked market preferring idleness to increased wages. Chicago has not joined the strike, which has been deferred there until June 15, to permit renewed conference between the employers and the working men, though ultimate disagreement is expected.

Eight steamers landed 5,994 emigrants at New York on Wednesday, making the arrivals in May 90,019. The total for the five months was 228,414, against 182,082 last year. The steamer *Desiradé* has arrived from Marseilles with 175 Italians imported by *padrones*, to whom they were pledged to pay 20c. daily for three years. The Italian Consul with the American officials determining to stop such traffic, the *padrones* fled. The officials will provide the Italians with work.

The Duke of Manchester, who is at Chicago, has arranged with the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to take 11,000,000 acres of land belonging to the company, chiefly in the Saskatchewan Valley, sending colonists from Britain.

The House, after a protracted contest, has seated Mr. Mackey, Republican, from South Carolina, by 151 to 3, the Democrats abstaining to break the quorum. The Democrats then endeavoured, amid uproar, to pass a resolution censuring the Speaker for arbitrary rulings. The resolution was tabled by party vote.

EGYPT.—A certain amount of exultation is felt in Constantinople at the turn events have taken in Egypt; England and France finding that the presence of the combined fleets off Alexandria fails to overawe Arabi Pasha. In mentioning this fact, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* says:

The Allied Powers, notwithstanding M. de Freycinet's protestations in the French Chamber, have appealed to the Sultan to send an Ottoman force to quell the disturbance. The Sultan and his advisers, at one time so anxious to interfere actively, do not fail to take advantage of the situation, and they display no anxiety to respond to the invitation of the two Powers—which, it cannot be denied, are in a position of great difficulty. There can be no doubt that the key of the situation is in the hands of the Sultan, and that he alone can restore order in the disturbed province. But his Majesty, naturally feeling indignant at the way in which his sovereign rights have been overlooked by the two Western Powers, takes his revenge by quietly looking on at their discomfiture now that they require his aid.

A day or two ago the question was entertained of sending a special mission with an ironclad fleet, and there was some talk of Hobart Pasha being appointed to command the ironclads. But now I hear this Government absolutely declines to despatch a single ship of war until the French and English vessels have been withdrawn from Egyptian waters. What the upshot of all this will be is difficult to foretell. Matters are certainly very serious, and will require a considerable amount of skill on the part of the English and French Cabinets to extricate themselves from the ridiculous position in which they now find themselves.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs as follows:—

It is difficult to exaggerate the feeling of doubt and anxiety pervading the Europeans, and the spirit of confidence exhibited by the natives. The folly of sending a few ships to back up an ultimatum without means to enable them to do so is bearing fruit daily. Not only are the old forts at Alexandria being repaired and equipped, but new earthworks for batteries are being thrown up at Resaltin within 400 yards of the *Invincible*. Hundreds of men, women, and children are working at them, and the spirit of resistance is spreading among all classes.

A telegram from Alexandria to the *Times* says:—

The garrison of Alexandria has been much increased in number during the last week; and earthworks looking towards the sea are being erected.

The exodus of Europeans continues. In all the garrison towns except Cairo and Alexandria it is impossible for Europeans to stay, owing to the behaviour of the soldiers, who go so far as to enter the shops and take the goods at their own prices. The natives in the interior are unable to prepare for next year's crops for want of seed. The great fear now is that Turkey may use the crisis for her own purposes, and encourage the deposition of the Khedive in favour of a Turkish nominee, in order to make Egypt a mere Turkish province, which would waste all the reforming efforts of the last six years.

Meanwhile, all order depends on Arabi Pasha, who is Dictator; and it will comfort those who have friends in Egypt to know that his discipline is now good, and that public tranquillity seems secure for the present. The fleet is the only source of danger, as offering a standing menace without being able either to protect the residents on shore or to receive them on board.

From Cairo it is reported that Arabi Pasha is employing every means to win the Bedouins over to his side. Persistent rumours are in circulation that he is distributing twelve thousand rations to them daily. This has produced a bad impression in the town. An Alexandria telegram to the *Standard* says:—

It is felt that Arabi cannot in the long run withstand the pressure of all the Powers. He could hardly do that even if he were supported by the mass of the people, which he is not. Sultan Pasha, President of the Chamber, has given the Deputies shrewd advice. If they follow it they may defy Arabi's threats. He tells them that they should all go home. In the interior they would be far beyond the reach of Arabi's sword and soldiery.

More than 200 influential persons known to be hostile to Arabi have been disposed of. They are being deported to the Soudan as fast as possible.

Arabi and his friends indulge in the most vituperative language with regard to England and the English.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the petition which is being signed at the instigation of Arabi Pasha, says:—

It is impossible to ascertain the truth about the contents of the famous petition, for the simple reason that seals are affixed to the blank forms ready for use, as may be deemed expedient. The seal is asked for and stamped on the paper, and then returned to the owner. The usual fee is not demanded. The owner of the seal generally goes away silent, feeling that things might be worse. If he is curious, he is told that he has petitioned for the good of the country. Meanwhile, the position is one of benevolent anarchy. The police have strict orders, in the event of quarrels arising between Europeans and natives, to prove the native in the wrong. This answers the double purpose of preventing any complaints to the Consuls and of exasperating the natives against the Europeans.

On the same subject the *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria writes:—

Arabi Pasha's conscience as regards matters usually considered sacred is elastic. He has gone to the Khedive bowing and cringing, kissing his hand in the most abject manner, and avowing himself to be Tewfik's most absolute slave. The sincerity of the Minister for War may be estimated by the fact that whenever he had kissed the hand of the Khedive, he set into circulation the petition denouncing his Highness, and demanding his deposition. In this petition the Khedive is described by his "servant and slave" as a traitor to his country, and as one who is trying to sell Egypt to the English. People are forcibly stopped in the streets before Arabi's house, and there and then compelled to sign this petition. Similar papers are being vigorously circulated far and wide by the police, acting on Arabi's orders.

On Saturday morning Samuel Olds, coach proprietor, of Deal, one of the eight persons sentenced in November last to terms of imprisonment for bribery at Sandwich at the general election, was released, having undergone the full term of six months' hard labour, to which he was sentenced. Olds on his release was met at the prison gates by several friends, with whom he left Canterbury for his home.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1½d of all Chemists.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

A Viceregal Proclamation has been issued at Dublin, offering a reward of £2,000 for the discovery and conviction of the murderers of Mrs. Smythe, and £500 for such private information as shall lead to the same result.

Cardinal M'Cabe, replying to an address from the clergy of Dublin, strongly denounced the recent crimes which have reflected disgrace on Ireland.

It is stated that Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., has received further letters from America, to the effect that he will lose his life if he does not quit his present sphere of duties. The precautions for his safety have been largely increased. During the night guards of thirty-two men are employed in his special protective staff. Mr. Lloyd left on Wednesday evening in the gunboat *Banterer* for an official cruise.

Andy Trimble, of Swanlinbar, county Cavan, and his sons, having taken some Boycotted grassland, were visited on Wednesday by three men armed with rifles. Shots were fired over the heads of Trimble and his sons by way of intimidation, and upon one of the young men seeking to escape, his assailants took deliberate aim at him, shot him in the thigh, and then made off. The young man lies in a dangerous state. Some arrests have been made.

Placards were posted in Limerick on Thursday, declaring the "county of the city of Limerick" to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an additional establishment of police. The proclamation is made by the Lord Lieutenant under an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of King William IV., entitled "An Act to consolidate the laws relating to the Constabulary Force." Considerable indignation has been caused among the inhabitants by the proclamation.

The coroner's jury on the body of the lad killed by the police fire at Ballina could not agree on a verdict and a fresh inquiry is to be made.

At a meeting of the Limerick Board of Guardians 282 of Lord Cloncurry's evicted tenantry applied for and got outdoor relief. A letter was also read from the Government authorising the erection of a number of huts.

A party of about 200 men were discovered illegally drilling near Newcastle, county Limerick, on Sunday night, being armed with spades instead of rifles. On the approach of the police they dispersed in all directions, but seven arrests were made, the prisoners being committed for trial without bail.

A special meeting of Sir Richard Wallace's Tenants' Defence Association, held at Lisburn, has adopted a series of resolutions to defend all appeals lodged by Sir Richard by voluntary subscriptions, under the direction of a council to be selected from the committee, and regretting that it is entirely owing to the action of Sir Richard, in not abiding by the decisions of the sub-commissioners, that such action is necessary.

The Home Rule League is again showing signs of life. The council held a meeting in Dublin on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor presiding, at which a letter was read addressed to him by Mr. Courtney Boyle, private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, expressing Lord Spencer's appreciation of the terms of a resolution with reference to the Phœnix-park murders, and informing the council that the sympathy displayed towards the relatives of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke should be carefully notified to them. Comment was made upon the fact that no mention was made in Lord Spencer's letter of the source from which the resolution emanated. On the motion of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., seconded by Professor Casey, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That we deplore and condemn the introduction of fresh unparalleled measures of coercion for Ireland by the Government, and declare our belief that it is not by measures restrictive of public liberty, and opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, that the peace and prosperity of Ireland can be promoted or assured, but by the concession to our country of its undoubted right to legislate for its own internal affairs through the medium of an Irish Parliament.

IRELAND WITHOUT A NATIONAL RELIGION.

Little more than twelve years have passed since the Legislature of this country determined that in future Government in Ireland should be carried on without any public or national recognition of religion. Endowments and lands which for many hundred years had been devoted to the service of Almighty God were alienated from purposes of religion, and placed at the disposal of Parliament for secular uses. Those who were opposed to that policy ventured to assert their belief that the confiscation of Church property would unsettle the foundation of all property in Ireland, and would lead to much social disturbance and distress. These warnings, neglected at the time, have been verified to the letter. How much the welfare of a nation is promoted by the existence in every part of the country of a resident and endowed clergy, with a social position enabling them to influence their neighbours for good, is never thoroughly realised till it is lost. But once lost, and the endowments by which it was maintained dispersed, it can never be restored. Henceforth the nation which has committed the sin must pay the penalty of sacrilege. We have been pleased to carry out in Ireland the policy of liberationism to the full, and have made our Government there a Government without any connection with national religion, and so reduced it to a mere system of police. We now are beginning to reap the results of such a system, but only, we fear, beginning to do so. Lawlessness in Ireland is now of a character never known before in that land. Political assassination and murder for the honest payment of rent are quite new features in Irish crime. The constant breach of the Eighth Commandment is advocated as a virtue. The frequent violation of the Sixth is scarcely regarded as a crime. The Irish Church is the only religious body in Ireland which recites the Ten Commandments in its public worship on Sunday. A significant silence thus, as to the public inculcation of obedience to the moral law of God, follows its removal from any part of the country. Other religious bodies, Roman Catholic or Protestant, may from time to time include in their teaching obedience to these commandments as occasion serves, but the Irish Church alone, Sunday after

Sunday, solemnly repeats them in its public service, and enjoins the people to pray God "to incline their hearts to keep this law." Those who believe that public morality is founded on obedience to the moral law will not fail to realise the immense value to any nation that follows from such public teaching as this. Its absence must sooner or later lead to the spread of moral and social degradation amongst the people. In Ireland the sanction of the law of the land has been withdrawn from the public inculcation of such teachings, and now that men's minds are strongly drawn to the condition of that country, it is well that this consideration should plainly be set before them. There are those who advocate for England a similar policy, with regard to National Christianity, to that which has been adopted for Ireland. They proclaim it as a panacea for many of our religious and social evils, and are pressing the acceptance of their views on the public mind with unceasing energy and determination. We believe that what is now happening in Ireland will open the eyes of many to the results to which such a policy must lead. The public inculcation of moral duty is no less needed in England than in the sister country, and any legislation which would withdraw the public ministration of religion from our country parishes, and compel the clergy who remain in any of them to live in the future on alms, will, we are convinced, be now received with less and less favour by thoughtful and intelligent minds. It is possible to throw a halo of plausibility over Disestablishment in theory. Now that Englishmen are being forced to consider what it means in practice, it is becoming more and more distasteful to all classes of the community.—*The National Church.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

Lord Granville, replying to a question by Lord Salisbury, stated that as their lordships were aware, the state of affairs in Egypt was very serious. Though not by the will of the people, Arabi was *de facto* ruler of the country. England and France were each sending three additional vessels to Alexandria, so that measures had been taken to secure the lives and property of Europeans there. He thought, however, that there was some exaggeration in the representations as to the danger to which the European residents were exposed. Her Majesty's Government had no fear whatever as to the maintenance of our telegraphic communication; and the safety of the Suez Canal had not been overlooked. With the support not only of France, but of the other Powers also, we had advised the Sultan to uphold the Khedive and reject the accusations made against him, to summon to Constantinople the officers at the head of the military movement, and to send a ship of war to Alexandria. Her Majesty's Government had further thought it right to accede to a proposal of France for a conference of the Powers at Constantinople, having for its object the maintenance of the normal *status quo* in Egypt. The noble lord laid on the table some additional papers bearing on the question, and said he hoped that after communication with the French Government he would be able to present others.

Lord Salisbury did not regard the statement of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs as a satisfactory one. He could not see that the steps adopted by Her Majesty's Government met the case. No conference of the Powers could relieve Her Majesty's Government of their promise that Arabi and his colleagues should be removed, and that the safety of the Khedive should be secured. He had just been informed, on what he believed to be good authority, that 6,000 soldiers were employed in erecting earthworks round Alexandria, and that Her Majesty's Government refused to let the fleet put a stop to that proceeding; but he supposed Lord Granville would not answer, without notice, an inquiry on that point.

Lord Granville deprecated a piecemeal discussion of the policy of Her Majesty's Government on this subject. They did not shrink from their responsibility, but they must be left to take the most effective measures for its fulfilment.

Their Lordships adjourned at five minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Sir C. Dilke, in reply to an appeal from Sir R. Cross, made a statement as to the course of the Egyptian question since the adjournment identical with that of Lord Granville in the Upper House, the gist of which was that the Great Powers and the Porte have been invited to a conference at Constantinople to discuss the Egyptian question on the basis of the maintenance of the rights of the Sultan and the Khedive, the preservation of the liberties of the Egyptian people, together with the prudent development of Egyptian institutions, &c. He added, also, that Sir B. Seymour had taken steps for the protection of the Canal and the security of telegraphic communications, and that the Porte had been invited to send a ship of war to Egyptian waters. He promised to lay papers on the table immediately up to Jan. 4, and as soon as the consent of the French Government was obtained to produce further papers up to the pretent time.

Upon this Sir R. Cross put a series of categorical questions, and in replying to them Mr. Gladstone said it would not be desirable to say more before the conference as to the steps which the Governments contemplated to obtain the due fulfilment of their requirements, which would meet at Constantinople, and consist of the representatives of the Powers. As to the steps to be taken for the protection of life and property, that was the main object for which the ships had been sent to Alexandria; but if the landing of a force were pointed at, unless there was an immediate expectation of danger, which did not appear probable, it might tend to complicate the political situation. But if a landing were necessary for the protection of life and property the step would be taken. With respect to the Khedive's position, a telegram just received from Sir E. Malet mentioned a report that Arabi Bey, who appeared to have thrown off the mask, would probably proceed to depose or pretend to depose the present Khedive, and substitute Halim Pasha in his place; but Mr. Gladstone said, amid much cheering, that the Government considered themselves pledged to the Khedive, who throughout had acted with much honour and courage. In reply to a further question from Sir R. Cross as to the protection to be given to Tewfik Pasha, Mr. Gladstone said it had been impressed on the Government by those competent to advise them that a European military intervention, as against a Turkish intervention, might stimulate the fanatical population of Cairo; but nothing had happened to induce the Government to believe that the person of Tewfik was in danger.

Mr. Smith asked what additional force had been sent to Alexandria, and whether the Admiralty were aware of a fact which he said he had on indubitable authority that works had been erected at Alexandria commanding the ships, to which Sir C. Dilke replied that the *Monarch* (which was of draught light enough to enter the harbour) and two smaller ships had been sent to Alexandria; and, with regard to the second point, the Government relied on Admiral Seymour, who had not expressed any apprehension. In answer to Lord C. Hamilton, he said there was a French and English gunboat at each end of the Canal; and, in answer to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Cowen, he said the proposals for the conference were sent out on Wednesday, and that, though no day had been named, it was desired to hurry the meeting as much as possible. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked several questions, among others whether this proposal for a conference was the policy on which the Under-Secretary stated on the 15th ult. that the two Governments of France and England were in perfect accord. Sir Charles Dilke replied that the statement was true when it was made—as would be seen when the papers were produced—and M. de Freycinet had just conveyed an assurance of the concord of views with which the two Powers would enter the conference. In answer to Mr. Labouchere, he said the Government had heard of rumours that Arabi Bey had had the support of the Porte, but it was not to be understood that they attached the smallest credit to them; and in answer to Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Gladstone said that no plan of bringing European troops to Cairo had been considered by the Government. In answer to Baron de Worms, who asked whether the Khedive was to be left unprotected until the Turkish troops arrived, Sir C. Dilke referred him to the answer Mr. Gladstone had given as to the risks of the landing of European forces.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME (IRELAND) BILL.

The House was occupied all the evening in Committee on the above Bill.

The Committee resumed at Clause 1, which relates to the appointment of the Special Commission, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Parnell that the Chief Secretary should act conjointly with the Lord Lieutenant in the appointment. Sir W. Harcourt resisted it, pointing out that the whole Cabinet would be responsible for the act of the Lord Lieutenant, and, after some discussion, the amendment was negatived by 162 to 28. An amendment by Mr. Healy that the Special Commission should only have jurisdiction over districts specially proclaimed, was not pressed, but the Home Secretary promised to insert limitations at a later stage, which, except in the cases of treason and treason-felony, would prevent a man being tried in one county for offences committed in another. He also promised to consider the expediency of some limitation as to time in regard to some of the offences. An amendment by Mr. Parnell to confine the Bill to agrarian offences was not pressed, but an amendment by Mr. Davey to omit treason and treason-felony from the list of offences triable without a jury was under consideration for several hours. In support of it Mr. Davey urged that these offences were out of the scope of the Bill, that they differed altogether from ordinary crimes against life and property, and that no case had been made out either that these crimes were committed, or that there had been any failure of justice in regard to them. This was the very first time, he said, that it had been proposed to try political offences without a jury, and to mix up the two classes of crime would perpetuate the sympathy with which the Irish people unfortunately regarded political crimes.

Sir W. Harcourt said the Government could not accept the amendment, and expressed his regret that a man of Mr. Davey's eminence should at a moment like this make a proposal which seemed to minimise the gravity of political crime. The Bill, he said, was aimed at the secret societies, whose object was not agrarian reform but revolution and the subversion of the Imperial authority, and murder, outrage, and arson were the means by which they worked. He could not honestly say that he believed there was a fair chance of an indictment for treason succeeding before a common jury, and to accept this amendment would advertise to the Irish people that treason was a crime which Parliament looked on with less disfavour than ordinary crime.

Mr. Bryce supported the amendment, urging that it was impossible to regard treason in the same light as private crimes, and challenging the Government to produce any proof that trial by jury had broken down in these cases; and Mr. Cowen, on the same side, pointed out that the clause as it stood would increase the prejudices against the Judges, and asserted that all the secret societies were agrarian. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O. Power, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Labouchere strongly objected to the trial of political offences by Judges, and insisted that the clause would put down all legitimate and constitutional agitation. Mr. Firth, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Sullivan, Sir J. M'Kenna, Mr. Healy, and Mr. O'Donnell followed on the same side. On the other side, Mr. Norwood protested against the attempt to minimise political crime, and urged the Government to stand to their guns. Mr. Gibson assured the Committee that to accept the amendment would be regarded as a proclamation that treason was no crime, and Mr. Goschen impressed on the House that it had to deal, not with a legitimate, honest agitation, but with a treasonable organisation abroad. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Willis, Mr. W. Cartwright, and Mr. Buxton also spoke against the amendment.

At 12.30, Mr. Parnell moved to report progress with the object of giving the Government the opportunity of considering the general effect of the debate, and Mr. Gladstone, in opposing the motion, said it was quite impossible that a postponement could lead to any change in the opinion of the Government. The motion was negatived by 201 to 28, and Mr. M'Carthy immediately made another motion for adjournment, to which Mr. Gladstone ultimately gave way, provoking some sarcastic comments from Mr. Sclater-Booth and Mr. Gorst. The Committee then adjourned.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord John Manners has almost recovered from his recent attack of gout. Mr. Manners left England for Canada on Thursday.

The Harrowgate Conservative Club have erected new buildings, at a cost of £4,000, which Dr. Myrtle, J.P., the president, has just opened. The club numbers upwards of 200 members.

It is proposed by the Newcastle Town Council to memorialise Her Majesty, asking that the title of "city" be conferred upon the town, with permission to designate the Corporation as "the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Newcastle."

Up to the present time only eight public and 25 local Acts have received the Royal Assent. The Session commenced on the 7th of February.

Intimation has been made to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. W. A. Ogg and Mr. Alderman Hanson, of the Queen's intention to confer on them the dignity of Knighthood in commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to Epping Forest.

Speaking at Berwick-upon-Tweed, at a meeting in connection with a newly-formed Conservative association, Colonel Milne Home, M.P., condemned the closure, which he described as a measure for the abolition of the prerogatives of Her Majesty and the privileges of the people. He also condemned the mischievous tendency of Irish legislation, and said he was sure there would soon be a dissolution, as the present Government could not stand much longer.

An incident almost without a precedent occurred in the House of Commons on Thursday. At the conclusion of prayers the Speaker was the only member left in the House, all the others who had assisted to make a quorum having followed the chaplain out of the chamber.

The members for North Lincolnshire addressed a Conservative meeting at Louth on Thursday evening. Both Mr. Rowland Winn and Mr. Lowther expressed a belief that the Arrears Bill would not pass the House of Commons without much further discussion. The latter denounced the measure as a bribe most demoralising to the Irish tenants, and said they had not yet heard the whole story of the negotiations between the Government and the suspects, which led to the proposals in that Bill.

Mr. Lowther, speaking at a Conservative banquet, at Stockton, said the conclusion which he had always drawn from a knowledge of the facts was, that whatever our opinion may be with regard to legislation which might be desirable for Ireland, no ingenuity could overcome the deep-seated and sentimental feeling of a desire for separation from the rest of the United Kingdom. It was true that Her Majesty's Government had very tardily proposed certain measures for the restoration of law and order in Ireland; but, on the other hand, they had presented a measure for bribing disloyal elements of the community with money partly derived from the loyal classes in Ireland, partly derived from the confiscated revenues of the despoiled Irish Church, and partly, and, he feared, largely, from the pockets of the English taxpayers. He regretted that the discussion on the Bill had been of a detailed character, and he ventured to say that the Act should not be passed at all. He objected most strongly to any attempt, from whatever source they liked to derive the funds, to bribe the dishonest and disloyal elements of the community.

Mr. Redmond, M.P., addressing his constituents at New Ross, county Wexford, said that the people of Ireland were now face to face with a difficulty perhaps as great as that which they had manfully faced and overcome a year ago, when the Coercion Act, which was now about expiring, was forged against their liberties. The Land League programme was now what it had been from the commencement, and there had been no lowering of the Land League flag, and there was no difference of opinion among the leaders of the Irish people. They would rest content with nothing but the full measure of the Land League programme. (Cheers). There was no question but that at present Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish people and the Irish party, stood higher in the estimation of his colleagues and of the Irish people than at any previous period. The Arrears Bill must not only be passed in its entirety, but be so extended as to put no difficulty in the way of tenants who were unable to pay their rents, but were unable to satisfy a partisan tribunal on the point; and also protection must be given on the lines of a bill he had previously introduced to tenants who had applied to the Land Courts, but had not had a judicial rent yet fixed. Having spoken in favour of legislative independence, Mr. Redmond concluded by declaring that the inevitable result of coercion was the intensification of disaffection and the rising of a wild wave of revolution, which would not only sweep away Coercion Acts, but the men who stood behind them.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening in St. George's Hall, under the auspices of the Burton Conservative Association, and there was a crowded audience. Mr. Gorst said the history of the country during the two years that Mr. Gladstone had governed them had been melancholy to the country, and a personal degradation to the character of Mr. Gladstone. He had had great experience in the government of this country and possessed great wisdom, and he had, no doubt, tried to carry out his great ideas and great reforms for the benefit of the people; but the corrupting influence of absolute power had done its work, and now, under the contempt which he felt for old ways and maxims of policy, he had allowed himself to diverge into new and strange practices, which had brought this country into a condition which was well described the other day in the House of Commons as almost unexampled. They were all acquainted with the tragedy written by the great German poet, the tragedy of *Faust*, in which an old philosopher, wearied with study and tired of the want of result for any practical good, after a futile attempt to commit suicide, fell into the hands of Mephistopheles, by whom he was conducted from one state of infamy to another, until he was in a state of absolute despair. That had been the state of Mr. Gladstone during the past two years. ("Hear, hear," and "Shame.") When he was desirous of any change for the benefit of the people, there was that gentleman at his elbow who represented Radicalism in England—Mr. Chamberlain. (Laughter and hisses.) Listening to his advice, he had been reduced to a position of almost absolute despair. In regard to Ireland, when the present Government came into power they began in 1880 by reversing the policy of the late Lord Beaconsfield; and because he had said that Ireland was in a dangerous condition, Mr. Gladstone declared that Ireland had never been in a condition of greater peace and prosperity. The storm then burst, and outrages and murders became the order of the day. Mr. Gladstone then promised that if these outrages ceased the people of this country should be taxed to benefit the Irish tenants. (Shame.) At this moment there was a Bill before Parliament, which might become law unless the people of this country were aroused to oppose it. And what prevented this infamous treaty being carried into effect? The murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the relative of Mr. Gladstone and his political ally, and Mr. Burke. The murder in no way changed the position of affairs in Ireland, and it proved that the Government's estimate of its position was entirely wrong; and unless they opposed the Government now in power they would, in their person, property, and homes, bitterly repent their misplaced confidence. It was the duty of the Conservative party to leave no stone unturned until they had laid the true state of the facts before the people and done their utmost to return to the old Constitutional line of government under which England had become so free and so great.

Addressing his constituents at Sligo Mr. Sexton said they had now reached an important—perhaps a critical—moment in the history of their country and their cause; and he thought they might very well look back to the past of the movement in which they had been engaged, and ask themselves whether they had lost or gained. (Cries of "Gained.") Yes, it was all clear gain; for that which appeared to be loss, that which entailed suffering upon many honest men and many helpless women and children, was after all but the discipline that proved the unquenchable spirit of their race. (Cheers.) What had the land movement done for the Irish people? In the first place, it saved helpless and innocent Irish families from the dreadful death of hunger during the terrible winter of 1879 and the spring of 1880. It wrung from the landlords of Ireland millions and millions of abatements in rent—millions which were given freely by the landlords of England, but of which the landlords of Ireland, educated in the worst kind of extortion, would not have given a single penny but for the organisation formed among the people. (Cheers.) The movement had wrung the Land Act of last year from the hands of a reluctant Legislature, which, as a rule, knew little about Ireland and cared less. (Laughter.) The Land Act of last year was a mass of imperfections, but it, at least, accomplished in one moment a legal revolution in the position of the Irish landlord. He was no longer lord of the soil. He could no longer say what rent must be paid by the tenant. He could no longer turn the poor man out upon the roadway. (Cheers.) But what was the greatest gain of all? Was it the abatement of rent? No, it was the moral gain—that which had raised many men in Ireland, who had grovelled like slaves, to the dignity and status of men—the lesson which could never be unlearnt by any class in Ireland, that landlords could no longer stand as a privileged class between the subject and the Crown. Now, in what spirit ought they to look forward to the future? As a friend in the crowd had said, they might, he thought, look forward with a spirit of hope, and, more than that, with a spirit of confidence. The Coercion Act of last year had been obtained by the false pretences of the Yorkshireman who had left the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. (Cheers.) He had the effrontery to come forward in the House of Commons to boast that the Act which had been got for one purpose he had applied successfully to another. And what was that purpose? To suppress the Land League. The Land League ceased to exist in obedience to the fiat of the law of the land, and a man might as well endeavour to extirpate the shamrock from the soil of Ireland as to expel the principles of the Land League from the hearts of the Irish people. (Cheers.) In closing the Land League they closed up the real national school of Ireland; but it was too late to turn the schoolmaster out of the place when the scholars had learned their lesson. Had the Government profited by that failure? No, not even yet had the Government learned that lesson, for now they sought to replace the admitted failure of last year by another Act, the like of which he thought Ireland had never known in all her experience. But the Government mistook the natures of Irishmen very much if they thought that coercion could frighten them. One thing he had to state with reference to the Coercion Act was this—that whatever might be said of the Arrears Bill, they (the members of the Irish party) felt it to be their sacred duty, as the representatives of the people, to meet every proposal in the Bill with a stern and resolute opposition. They would not yield it without full and fair fight and a sturdy defence of their principles. The Arrears Bill was, no doubt, a measure of practical value. It gave the tenant a fair start in the world. (Cheers.) The completion of the programme of the Land League had yet to follow: there remained yet the fulfilment of the doctrine given to the world three years ago from the platform at Irishtown, that the soil of this country, without any manufactures to sustain it, without any resources to fall back upon, should no longer bear the burden of maintaining two classes of men—one of them an idle class—but that the produce of the soil should go to maintain the class who struck their spade into the soil. The consummation and triumph of the land movement were, however, close at hand. Mr. Sexton, in conclusion, said never before had Ireland an independent Parliamentary party—a party at which the Government dare not look crooked, which cared for neither Whig nor Tory. (Cheers.) They had heard, no doubt, of splits in the Irish party, but the party was as solid as the trunk of an oak.

Painted Windows, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street London.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Mr. W. H. SMITH attended a large Conservative demonstration at Southampton on Wednesday evening, and in response to an address presented him by the Local Conservative Association, alluded to the statement which had appeared to the effect that a sombre and settled gloom pervaded the political atmosphere. He said that was the result of Mr. Gladstone's government of the country for two years with a larger majority than any Minister had enjoyed for many years, and he was sorry the words of their address were warranted—that the career of the Government had been one of apology, of vacillation, of distress, of disaster, and of humiliation. If he asked why these things should come to pass, he came to the conclusion that the Government had not kept before them the principles of right and justice. A good deal was said before the last election of the necessity for uniting the Liberal party, that all minor differences should be sunk, and that nothing should interfere with the magnificent object of turning a Conservative Government out of power and uniting the Liberal party. The price at which this had been effected had been the sinking of all principle, the concession of everything to everybody, or, as a friend had said to him, this was a Government of giving way. If they attempted to govern by giving way upon everything, if they sank principle, if they were prepared, as the address said, to tamper with treason, then, undoubtedly, they could conciliate a great number of persons who found it inconvenient to submit themselves to the laws and customs of the realm, but it could be done only for a time. They might obtain a temporary victory, a mere passing support, and prevent an adverse majority in the Commons, and in the constituencies obtain the support of persons intensely opposed to the existence of the empire—he meant the extreme Irish Republican vote—but they did it at the cost of sacrificing all that is true, honest, and worth preserving in the Constitution. (Applause.) What it seemed to him they should do in that borough was to take care to be represented at the next general election by two men of principles in accord with the principles of the Constitution, and who would not be prepared to sacrifice all that is good and holy, and that ought to be preserved, for the mere sake of retaining in power a Government which could not exist except by the sacrifice of principle. (Cheers.) The address referred to the financial dispositions of the Government. On this he though their course most extraordinary. Much was heard previous to the last election about the extravagance and incapacity of the Conservatives, but under the present Government, during their two years of office the civil service had been increased by some two millions without a single addition being made for this increased expenditure—another result of the policy of giving way. Members representing Liberal constituencies had pressed for this increase in directions likely to benefit their own constituencies, and the Government, unable or unwilling to resist this pressure, had thus increased the expenditure without receiving a single additional value in return. He was aware that expenditure must increase, but when they were told of their extravagance in respect of an increase of perhaps £300,000 or £400,000 a year, chiefly in school fees and other charges of that kind, he thought they had a right against the increases of their successors to say what was so excessively wrong in a small quantity on their part could not be a superlative virtue in the greater increase on the part of their opponents. (Cheers.) He charged the present Government that they had not the determination to resist the importunity of their supporters; and he said that man was not fit for a Parliamentary representative nor a Minister of the Crown who was not capable of taking an independent line, and, even at the cost of his seat, refusing to do that which he thought not right. (Cheers.) They had also said in the address that the history of the past two years had been a failure, and he agreed very much with that view; for if, supplementary to the financial failure of the Government, he looked at the influence they had exercised upon the House of Commons, there had also been a failure. He hardly knew how many domestic questions they were told had to be considered at the beginning of this session. And what did the Government do? Why, discuss the rules of procedure—(a laugh)—with the result that the House of Commons had been humiliated—(hear, hear)—lowered in the estimation of the country; whereas a strong man, of conciliatory disposition, with a knowledge of men, and a disposition to concede where questions of principle were not involved, would have been able in two or three days to feel the pulse of the House of Commons, and to have settled this question without difficulty. Members being dragged like reluctant horses to the water, it was not wonderful that they refused to drink of it. To interrupt them in their deliberations for the management of business there came the question whether it was proper the House of Lords should consider the operation of the Land Act of 1881. Having spent a fortnight over the debate they arrived at the decision that the Lords were very wrong, and the next week came to the conclusion that on the whole it was desirable to consider the operation of the Act. (A laugh.) They might laugh at this, but it was regarded in a very different light by many members of the House of Commons, who desired to hand over its traditions as they had come to them from their forefathers, in the belief that liberty will have departed from this land when the House of Commons is discredited and injured in public estimation. (Cheers.) Having expressed his decided objection to what he thought was a tendency on the part of constituencies to vest all power and authority in a Minister, leaving him a despotic dictator of events and affairs, he came to what he characterised the great crisis in Egypt, in which, he said, we had not only great political interests, but our word was pledged in support of its ruler. He would not censure the policy of the Government, but they would have seriously to inquire in Parliament what were the measures contemplated when the assurance was given to the Khedive, and whether they were of a character the Government felt they could make good. (Hear, hear.) Having, in a spirit of friendly banter, quoted the *Daily News* of that morning on this subject, and said he would leave the Government to the hopes and aspirations of its own chief supporter in the daily press, he said he had never in his life been more depressed than in contemplating the state of Ireland. The condition of that country led Lord Beaconsfield—(cheers)—some weeks before going out of office, to write a letter of grave warning on the matter. Yet the Government adopted a policy of so-called conciliation with the result they had just heard from the lips of Mr. Trevelyan, whose latest figures on the growth of outrages in Ireland he quoted, and said in presence of this a treaty or arrangement of some kind was made with Mr. Parnell and the other Land Leaguers by which they had been released from prison, only to find Mr. Davitt at Manchester asserting that they were not to be driven from their purpose of abolishing landlordism in Ireland by the Treaty of Kilmainham. This was a grave matter, a demoralising course, and opposed to every sound principle of government, as encouraging the disaffected in the country to believe that they had only to continue their demands in order eventually to secure their aims. If they asked him for his policy under the circumstances of which he complained, he would say that in the face of great difficulties it would be the duty of the Conservatives in and out of Parliament to look to the interests of the country at large. The difficulties, the shortcomings, the weakness—he was going to say the cowardice—of the Government—(cheers)—were not the opportunities of the Conservative party. (Cheers). Its first duty was to use all its influence and power in supporting the Government in the exercise of any power they still retained for the good of the country, its extraction from its present embarrassments and difficulties, the sustenance of its honour and dignity abroad, and the restoration of peace and security at home. (Loud cheers.)

In responding to the toast of "The House of Commons," at the Working Men's Conservative Association dinner at Leamington on Wednesday evening, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., said that if the state of Ireland was bad last year, then it was worse now, the agrarian outrages for the six months before the arrest of Mr. Parnell and his associates having been 2,051 against 3,036 for the six months after. The Ministry had tried their hand at coercion and admitted its failure; they had tried their hand at conciliation, and within one week had been obliged to admit its failure, and now they were about to try even stronger coercion. They would fail, because all they had done had been, and all they would do would be, so half-hearted that in spite of the suspension of constitutional liberties on the one hand and the abrogation of proprietary right and economical doctrines on the other, their vacillations had allowed lawlessness to be rampant, and made the law incapable of coping with crime. Meanwhile, another subject had arisen in which Mr. Gladstone put more store than upon the public safety of Ireland—that was his measure for gagging the House of Commons—a measure so subversive of Liberal ideas as to provoke a most determined opposition amongst his own followers, not even to be repressed by Mr. Chamberlain's latest screw—the caucus—and which had done more to destroy the feeling of loyalty of his party than can well be imagined. Mr. Gladstone soon found out that if he were to carry this measure he must find fresh allies. Where could he get them? Not in the Conservative benches, not amongst the Whigs, as the two principal resolutions against him came from their ranks; not from the Radicals, as, however much they liked the caucus to return them to Parliament, they resented its application to themselves. He could, therefore, only turn to the Irish quarter, and the Treaty of Kilmainham, that has at once shocked and scandalised the country, was the result of that necessity. He much regretted that even a Radical Government should, "for the sake of in future obtaining the co-operation of the Irish with the Liberal party," have been willing to traffic with men of whom Mr. Gladstone had stated that "the steps of crime dogged their speeches," and of whom the Attorney-General for Ireland had stated in the House that they were "steeped to the lips in treason." The treaty, however, was made, and the members of Parliament were released to help the Ministry "prevent outrages," and "to employ the conspiracy which has been used to get up 'Boycotting' and outrage to now put them down." Mr. Forster had declined to be mixed up in such transactions, and had resigned and then quickly had followed the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. But, however horrible that crime was, how was it worse than the murder of Lord Mountmorres, Mr. Herbert, Mrs. Smythe, or hundreds of others which never stirred our rulers nor were denounced by the Land League? But at any rate it had aroused the Ministry to bring us another coercion measure which was the most serious condemnation of their own previous vacillation, and which, if they had really the heart to carry it out, should promote the cause of law and order in the unhappy Sister Isle. He, however, feared that the Government were afraid to pursue their policy to its legitimate end, and were at their old plan, which had turned out so disastrously, of trying to coerce with one hand and bribe with the other. What was the Arrears of Rent Bill but a gigantic bribe to pay Irish rents out of the pockets of English taxpayers, when the Irish have had two good harvests and had more money in their banks than was ever known before? With regard to Egypt, he thought that England was determined that, come what may, our vast empire in the East should be maintained, and yet this could only be done by keeping open our highway through Egypt. That possession the present Government were seriously endangering by apparently never knowing their own minds and shaping their action not by our wants or for our interests, but to suit the requirements and avoid hurting the susceptibilities of France. It was the fashion nowadays to sneer at prestige, but it was the loss of prestige that had produced the Egyptian difficulties—a fact fully known upon the Continent. Mr. Gladstone had now been in power two years and the country was able to judge him and his Ministry. It could not but see that they had been two years of promises without performance, two years of the political mistakes the Americans call the "one man power," two years of domination of the caucus, culminating in the attempt to gag not only Tory but Liberal sentiment by the closure, two years of pretended retrenchment during which our expenses have increased, two years of vacillation and truckling with sedition which had reduced Ireland to such a state as to be a public scandal to any Government, and lastly two years of apologies and peace at any price abroad that had for the moment destroyed the proud position created for us by Lord Beaconsfield, and at the present moment were risking our Eastern highway. There were times when it was necessary to speak out, and the present was one of them, for the longer the Conservative party shrank from the responsibilities of office from fear of the troubles it would entail, the greater would be the difficulties they would have to encounter.

Mr. C. SCHREIBER, the member for Poole, addressed his constituents in the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening, and in the course of his speech he spoke of Mr. Labouchere's notice of motion for the abolition of the House of Lords, and maintained that when people of intelligence and Parliament were threatened by the caucus and the closure it was to the Upper House that the thoughts of the people turned as a last refuge for free speech and free opinion. (Applause.) Speaking in the presence of revolution, he for one would stand or fall by the old and settled order of things in this realm. He asked his constituents to keep their eyes on the county franchise question, for when they saw the Liberal party seriously attempting to separate the question of the county franchise from the redistribution of seats, then they might know that the dissolution was drawing nigh. But the Conservative party would not suffer Parliament to be first elected by a new and lower franchise for the purpose of then dealing with the question, the redistribution of seats. They had all the means to prevent it, and they would force an appeal to the constituencies before they would allow the separation of the question of the county franchise and the redistribution of seats, which formed one indivisible question, and he was confident the appeal to the country would not be made in vain. What had the Government done during the last four months, and whose fault was it? It was the fault of Mr. Gladstone, whose incapacity to lead the House of Commons became more apparent every day. Mr. Gladstone talked too often and too long, and irritated where he ought to soothe, and his only idea of management was to threaten and to coerce. If the despatch of business were a test of good leadership, then Mr. Gladstone was the worst leader that ever led the House of Commons. Was Mr. Gladstone good at finance? The last year's expenditure, eighty-five and a half millions, was the highest since the Crimean war. What a contrast between the promises of opposition and the performances of office! Lord Beaconsfield was denounced for profligate expenditure, but lo! the expenditure had been exceeded, with only dishonour for the money—dishonour in South Africa, in India, and in Ireland, and now in Egypt. To-morrow would be the 1st of June, and yet the debate on the Budget had not been taken, and that did not look as if the Government were anxious to face the question of finance; but face it they must, and when the debate came on they might be certain it would not result in either honour or advantage to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. Speaking on Irish affairs, he said that outrage and murder had been rewarded by the Land Act and an Arrears Bill, and in order to procure for himself the help of Mr. Parnell in Ireland and in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister of England had thought it not inconsistent with his position to traffic with treason and capitulate to crime. The government of Ireland by England had been made almost an impossibility in the future, and the events of the last two years had hastened the disintegration of this empire.

The inaugural dinner of the Thame district Conservatives was held on Wednesday evening under the presidency of Mr. Wykeham. There was a large attendance, and amongst those present were the Earl of Jersey, Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., Colonel North, M.P., Colonel Harcourt, M.P., Sir J. Mowbray, M.P., and the Hon. W. Brodrick, M.P.

The Earl of JERSEY, in responding to the toast of "The House of Lords," said these were undoubtedly very rapid days. They were so rapid that the actions of Ministers were a great deal faster than their convictions, and imperious statesmen seemed very much annoyed at finding that their proposals of to-day were contrasted with their contradictory assertions of yesterday. Alluding to the Arrears Bill, he said it seemed to him that it was one of the most pernicious measures ever brought forward by a responsible Government.

Sir JOHN MOWBRAY, replying to "The House of Commons," said the Arrears Bill violated every principle of political economy, and went against every rule of defiance. It was unjust to the English taxpayer, and if it had been brought in by another Government no terms would have been vile enough for Mr. Gladstone to use in denouncing the utter dishonesty and roguery of the bill. (Cheers.) There was one thing that Conservatives may look upon with satisfaction, and that was the conduct of their trusted leader, Sir Stafford Northcote, in the admirable way in which he had dealt with the Bradlaugh difficulty. The gratitude of the country was due to him for the courageous, determined, and judicious way in which he had acted.

Mr. HARCOURT proposed the toast of "The late Government."

Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH responded, and said his experience was, that gratitude was not one of the political virtues of this country. (Hear, hear.) Of the thirty or thirty-five measures which were laid down by Mr. Gladstone as essential to the well-being of the country, not only in the heat and agitation of the Midlothian campaign but also in cold blood, not one, with the exception of the Burials Bill, had ever seen the light. It was true the Government—urged by he knew not what motive, but fresh with their triumphant return to power—went out of their way to confer a boon on the farmers of the country by the repeal of the Malt-tax, but they knew far better than he could tell them that the repeal of the Malt-tax in which a beer duty, more stringent, more severe, productive of larger revenue, more difficult to shake off, more certain in time hereafter to be increased, was not the repeal of the tax which twenty-five years ago was the popular cry of the farmers of this country. It was charged against the late Government that they indulged in warlike extravagance. No doubt there were wars for which they were bound to be prepared, and there were others in which they found in necessary to take part. He was not going to justify them. The voice of the country at that time justified the Government in the course they pursued. He would not ask, had the present Government reduced the expenditure? Certainly not; the expenditure of the present Government showed no symptoms whatever or even an attempt at economy. The expenditure on the Army and Navy was as great now as it was in times when Europe was involved in war. They had this year something like £85,000,000 or more to pay for the public service of the country—a sum unparalleled in a time of peace. Had they now what could be called peace? because there was a warlike demonstration or operation, he would not say which, going on at the present moment. The present Government's notion of warlike operations reminded him of the joke by Mr. Jorrocks, who defined hunting as the image of war without the paint, and only 25 per cent. of its danger. They would know, when Mr. Gladstone was called to account to-morrow in the House of Commons, whether the fleet was under orders not to fire a shot except in self-defence. (Laughter.) He could only say, although he could not state it, that it was not their wish again, in these critical times, to assume the responsibility of office. They would endeavour, whether they were in office or not, to advance their interests at all times and on every occasion when opportunity presented itself. It was not only when in office that these opportunities occurred. A united party, although in a minority, might do a great deal in advancing beneficent and wholesome legislation. That might not be a very sensational task, but it was a beneficent one, and one they would advance by their best and united efforts. (Cheers.)

"SQUEEZED ORANGES."

Mr. Auberon Herbert, under the heading "Squeezed Oranges," writes to the *Times* enforcing his views that Mr. Gladstone's policy in dealing with Irish affairs has been full of mistakes, and that home government for Ireland is the only course which holds out hope of safety. The Government, he says, insisted upon their remedy for Ireland being accepted, as the Vatican insists upon its dogma:—

As long as Mr. Parnell's arrest would have endangered the passing af the Land Bill he was not arrested; as soon as that danger was safely over, and his influence seemed likely to impede the acceptance of the Act, he was arrested. So little time was lost that appearances were scarcely saved. Dogs might bark and bite at all other things and persons, but the gift of an infallible Government should be treated in another spirit. "Thee'rt no thankful for the cake I've baked for thee," said the old woman to the child who stood pouting with her finger in her mouth, while the cake lay on the floor; "I'll soon put some thankfulness into thee;" and without more ado she trounced the child soundly. Who will have courage to deny that Ireland looks on what we are pleased to call our policy of conciliation as a policy wrung from weakness and calculation, and treats it accordingly? Does she not gauge our motives better than we do ourselves? Into what depths of self-deception must we have wandered when we can talk—Ministers, newspapers, and Liberal committees—of "generosity," meaning that we take from Irish landlords and give to Irish tenants something which costs us, the givers, nothing; or of "justice," while we treat the Irish landlord as if he were the one man unworthy to be admitted to the ordinary rights of citizenship, and yet expect from him in his treatment of the tenant a larger share of all the virtues than the rest of us possess; or while we vote a lump sum in payment of arrears, and we present this not to the tenant who, at considerable bodily risk, has had the manliness to pay his rent, but to the tenant who has not done so? The truth is, that justice and generosity have become rhetorical expressions in our degraded dialect of to-day, and mean that Irish discontent shows no sign of yielding to the methods hitherto employed, and one more bribe must be added as the complement of those which have gone before. And why should Irish discontent yield? The Irish people have learned to see the figure of the Prime Minister ever advancing with fresh gifts in his hands, while a contented Ireland recedes into the distance before him. For each fresh bid that he makes Ireland raises her price. Compensation for eviction is succeeded by a tribunal of rents; tribunal of rents, by payment of arrears; eviction of the larger farmers, prairie rents, protection of Irish trade will all in due time tread on the heels of their predecessors. The Sisyphus of 1882 has achieved absolutely nothing more than the Sisyphus of 1870:—

"Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
In monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis."

Behind both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell are forces which, having been once accepted as masters, are now exacting full service from their slaves. Both alike have appealed to the passion of a self-interest that does not respect the rights of others; and to this appeal Ireland is now making her answer. We have entered a road where the Government must go on bribing, or must at last stand and face the passions it has so long been feeding. We must now expect to see each faction in Ireland that has power enough to be dangerous using English or Irish leaders as long as they satisfy some new want, and then throwing them aside like squeezed oranges.

Mr. Herbert names Mr. Chamberlain to illustrate his statement that some at least of the Ministers are prepared to accept the part of the orange:—

When he wrote the other day, "If the Government bound to show greater consideration to Irish opinion than they have hitherto done," he was only alluding to what he explained more fully some months ago. "In the unworthy sentences of the Liverpool speech," Mr. Herbert says: "Having bidden Ireland renounce her national hopes, he said, 'Your wishes shall be our guide, your prejudices shall be by us respected.' We know that Belgravian mothers are sometimes said to offer their daughters all the good things of life if they will only give up the object of their unwise attachment and follow the maternal advice. Such advice hardly gains in dignity by being transferred from Belgravia to Whitehall. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone seem to think that Liberalism consists in the happy and easy flowery task of saying 'Yes,' of giving whatever is asked for, and in return being profusely called just and generous. There seems not to be one man in the whole Cabinet who can say 'No' simply and plainly, or when it is said stick steadily to it for many months together. That plain righteous word is the one word which Ministerial lips, with all their eloquence, cannot bring themselves to speak. Can we wonder, then, that the Irish people become ungovernable? Who ever governed successfully who had apologies on his lips and gifts in his hands when he felt himself constrained to say 'No?'"

In the concluding portion of his letter Mr. Herbert "pleads for Home Government for Ireland, with all its possible consequences." At present, he maintains, under Mr. Gladstone's Government it is not

England that governs Ireland, but Ireland that governs England.

Let us (he says) at least end this great sham of duties undertaken but not discharged as quickly as we can, and thank Mr. Chamberlain for having by his plain words helped us to recognise the depths of political unworthiness to which we are descending. The result of Mr. Gladstone's heroic efforts to defeat moral gravitation is only to postpone the evil day from his own time to the time of some unlucky successor. In the violent, impetuous, and ill-considered manner in which Mr. Gladstone has dealt with Irish land he has crowded together more faults than you would care to give me space to number in your columns. But there is one which has an evil prominence above its fellows: he has gone out of his way to place a fatal burden round the neck of the Irish Celtic race in its struggle to keep its footing in the world.

THE RESTORATION OF ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

A correspondent of the *Times* supplies the following:—

"The restoration of the Church or Cathedral of St. Giles is now sufficiently far advanced to warrant a brief reference to the progress and the present state of the work. Scotland owes this important national undertaking to the public spirit and the munificence of Dr. William Chambers, the well-known publisher, who conceived the idea of renovating and restoring the ancient pile when he was Lord Provost of the City between the years 1865 and 1869. In a former letter (June 5, 1879) I gave some account of the history of the church, which is the original parish church of Edinburgh, and I described the general plan of the restorations, of which the first stage had then been completed and the second stage was in progress. A brief recapitulation is necessary in order to make intelligible the third and final stage, which is now nearly finished.

"The original cruciform plan of the church was long ago obliterated by successive alterations and additions, but the great features of choir, nave, and transepts have always been distinguishable on the ground plan of the church. After the Reformation the choir was fitted up as a Protestant church, the Gothic arches being filled up with partition walls. About the same time the south-west aisle was cut off in the same way, and formed the Tolbooth Church. The other parts of the building were freely utilised for secular purposes. It contained, at various times, a grammar school, the courts of justice, a town clerk's office, a prison, and the storehouse of the machinery of the gallows. As Edinburgh extended and the population increased more churches were required. Instead of building new churches in convenient localities, recourse was again had to St. Giles's. The school, the law courts, the town clerk, and the gallows were cleared out, and four separate churches were accommodated under the one roof. This arrangement continued till far on in the present century, when the number of churches was reduced to three. About fifty years ago a serious attempt was made to renovate the building outside and inside, the Government voting £12,600 for the purpose; but though the intention of the renovators was certainly good, their achievements were far from being satisfactory. Picturesque roofs and pinnacles disappeared. 'The whole fabric,' says Dr. Chambers, 'was now cased in a bald style of art.' The best thing done was the expulsion of the police-office, which occupied the space in the north transept and under the tower, since used as a lobby common to the several churches. The worst thing done was the destruction of the fine old monument to the Earl of Murray, the brass tablet above being allowed to survive.

"Such was the state of matters when Dr. Chambers entertained the idea of effecting a more complete restoration. There were still three separate churches under one roof. The High Kirk, or St. Giles's proper, occupied the choir; West St. Giles's occupied the nave; and the old church occupied the south transept. These churches were separated from one another by solid partition walls, and in each of them cumbrous galleries had been erected, after the fashion of Scottish churches, which galleries rested on beams inserted in the wall at one end, and into the solid stone pillars which support the roof at the other. Not only in this way and for this purpose had the pillars been chiselled and marred, but they had also been fined down and scooped out to enable the worshippers to obtain a clear view of the clergyman in the pulpit. The work of restoration began in 1872, with the clearing out and renovation of the choir, occupied by the congregation of St. Giles's proper. The hideous galleries were demolished. The fine old pillars were made to stand out in their naked and pristine dignity. The passages were laid with tiles, and the floor was covered with elegant oaken pews. A handsome Royal pew was erected at the west-end of the choir, and an exquisitely carved pulpit of Caen stone was placed against the eastmost pillar on the south side. A second advance was taken in 1879, when the partition wall between St. Giles's and the Preston aisle on the south-east was taken down, and a wide area was thereby added to the church.

"When this had been done, however, barely one-half of the building had been subjected to the work of restoration. The whole of the western portion, most of which was occupied by the West St. Giles's congregation, remained intact as a hideous deformity. In order to complete the work it was necessary to get rid of the congregation of West St. Giles's. Dr. Chambers publicly intimated his willingness to bear the cost of completing the work of restoration, to which he had set his hand, if a fund were subscribed for providing a new place of worship for that congregation within a specified time. In the meantime an Act of Parliament was obtained, authorising the removal of the West St. Giles's congregation. After various delays, the requisite fund, amounting to £10,000, was subscribed, and the work of completing the restoration of the entire fabric was entered on. This is the part of the work that is now approaching completion. It has turned out to be much more serious, and therefore much more costly, than was at first anticipated. The pillars had been so hacked and hewed, in the manner described above, that they have had to be almost entirely renewed. But the general effect is grand, beyond expectation, and there is now every reason to believe that, when completed, the work will be one of the finest examples of judicious and intelligent restoration of which Scotland or the century can boast. Already the famous Albany aisle stands out in all its chaste beauty, and the vista of the nave, as seen from the transept, presents an architectural effect to which there is no equal in Scotland. The central pillar of the Albany Aisle is not only beautiful in itself; it is also noteworthy as being, it is said, a memorial of one of the most terrible crimes in Scottish history. The aisle was built jointly by the Duke of Albany and the Earl of Douglas, who were believed to be associates in the crime of starving to death the young Duke of Rothesay, the second son of King Robert III., and nephew of the former. Conscience-stricken, they built the chapel as an expiation of their guilt, and the armorial bearings of the two noble murderers are carved on two shields in the capitals of the central pillars. This interesting historical memento was completely smothered by the ruthless hands of the post-Reformation Goths. It has been restored as nearly as possible to its original form, and it is now one of the most charming features of the building.

"Another beautiful feature of the old interior which has been brought to light is seen in the clerestory above the arcades of the nave. The process of clearing the plaster from the walls disclosed the mouldings of a double range of clerestory windows, which had been filled up with rubble work and further obscured by the stone vaulting of the aisles. These windows have now been cleared out. The surface of the stone walls has been redressed and the joints have been re-pointed. One of the most striking features of the interior has thus been rescued from oblivion. When the plaster was removed from the vicinity of the north windows, overlooking the High-street, it was found that the indications of the character of the original mouldings were sufficiently distinct to warrant their identification with those of the clerestory windows of Chester Cathedral. These mouldings have been reproduced in excellent stonework, and the windows have been brought into harmony with the style of the restored columns and arches. The Hammermen's Chapel, immediately to the west of the north transept, is being treated in the same way as the Albany Aisle. A clumsy staircase, leading up to the tower, and carried right through it, has been removed. An old carved boss, which originally belonged to it, and which has found its way to the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh, is to be restored to its place in the vaulting of this small chapel, which, like the Albany Aisle, will very soon assume its former aspect. The Hammermen's Chapel, the Albany Aisle, and the south aisle which balances the latter, will be separated from the body of the church by screens of wrought-iron work, and the floors of all of them will be laid with encaustic tiles and Irish marble. The floor of the nave proper will be paved with stone flags, and the level of the present north transept, which forms the entrance to the church, but which will no longer be used in that capacity, will be made to correspond with the level of the restored nave.

"The removal of the partition wall between the choir and the transept will necessitate a change in the position of the Royal pew, which is built against that wall. With the consent of the Government it has been resolved to transfer it to the back of the Preston Aisle, in the south-east of the building, and to give access to it by a private door which already exists there. At the same time, the pulpit will be removed from its present position near the east end of the church to a spot beside the north-east pier of the central tower. In this position the preacher will be in sight of the Royal pew, and will be able to command, or to reach with his voice, not only the choir and the transepts, but also the nave. It remains to be seen, of course, what the effect of these extensive alterations will be on St. Giles's Church as a convenient place of worship, and especially on the powers of the voice of the officiating clergyman. John Knox, it is said, had no difficulty in making himself heard by the vast crowds that thronged the building when he preached there, as he used to do twice every Sunday and three times on every other day of the week. On the occasion of the death of the Earl of Murray, 'the Good Regent,' in February, 1570, Knox, we are told by M'Crie, preached there to a congregation of 3,000 persons, who were melted to tears at his words. What man has done man can do; and judging by the crowds that now throng the approaches to St. Giles's Sunday after Sunday, there can be little doubt that the vast dimensions of the building will, at least on great occasions, be strained to their utmost capacity. When these alterations have been completed, as they will very soon be, St. Giles's will be, more than ever, one of the great sights of Edinburgh and of Scotland. It will be a historical monument of the greatest value and interest, and an architectural achievement to which Scotsmen may direct the attention of strangers at once with pleasure and with pride."

THE EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE ON RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

The third annual distribution of prizes in connection with the fund for proficiency in Biblical knowledge, founded by the late Mr. James Peek, of Torquay, and the Religious Tract Society, took place on Wednesday evening in St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, the prizes being distributed by the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The noble Earl, who was received with loud applause, said: This is the first opportunity I have had of attending any meeting connected with the Peek prizes, and, therefore, you will not expect from me a speech about the working of that system. That is not the object of this meeting. At the same time I felt the difficulty of speaking upon a subject with which I had not been formerly connected, so much that I should have hesitated to occupy the position in which you have placed me this evening were it not that the subject of the religious instruction of children under the present educational system in England is one which, to my mind, is the most vitally important subject which can occupy the attention of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) I could not, therefore, lose an opportunity of lifting up my voice in support of it to-night, and especially here in this town, in connection with which, believe me—I speak to Stonehouse people, and with a full knowledge of what my words imply—I am deeply impressed with the sense of my personal responsibilities, and in which no appeal for co-operation on my part in anything which I believe to be for the real benefit of its inhabitants will ever—so far as my powers and abilities admit—be disregarded. (Applause.) Ever since the School Board system has been in force—a system which I admit has very great merits, and was a necessity to the country—I have felt most deeply and painfully the insidious danger which menaces the future of our country in the fact that children who are taken compulsorily from their homes and placed in schools during so many hours in the week, and for whose education the country makes itself responsible are, in so many cases, practically deprived of religious teaching during six days out of the seven. (Hear, hear.) That, however, is not the case here. Once more let me repeat what I have said on a former occasion elsewhere, that I believe, humanly speaking, no influences in after life can be expected to make up for the absence of religious training in childhood. Once more let me urge upon my hearers what I believe to be a fact in the wonderful constitution of our human nature, that what is true of our bodily frame and of our intellectual powers is equally true of our moral nature. All things are possible to Him who created us. But you cannot expect that a child who has been starved and stunted will ever be a strong and healthy man. You cannot expect that a child whose education has been neglected, and whose brain has never been developed, will ever be able to acquire any great amount of knowledge in after life. Neither can you expect that a child whose moral and religious impulses have been disregarded or perverted can ever have the same instinctive sense of what is right and what is wrong, of what is noble and what is base, of what is beautiful and what is repulsive, as if those impressions had been formed before other influences to which he is but too sure to be exposed have moulded his mind. (Hear, hear.) If this is true of boys I think it is equally true, and perhaps more so, in the case of girls. In all ages, and in all the history of the world it has been felt that something beyond mere intellectual knowledge or beyond what we call political economy, or moral laws, is needed to counteract those evil influences to which I have referred. Sometimes it has been what is called a code of honour which has often prevented men from doing what is cowardly and base, but it has seldom prevented them from doing many things that are wicked; sometimes it has been a strong sense of patriotism and love for one's own country which has incited and stimulated men to deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice; sometimes men have created a system of philosophy for themselves, and bound themselves with wonderful tenacity to observe its rules. But there is one universal principle by which teachers can hope to train the minds of children, so as to make them good men and useful citizens, and that is that right is right, because it is the will of our Almighty Creator and loving Saviour. (Hear, hear.) It is useless for teachers to appeal to their own opinions or to the writings of any men, however good or learned, to the political philosophy of a Stuart Mill or the scientific morality of a Huxley. The only book on which they can found their teaching with any hope of success is that book which sets forth the eternal will of God throughout all ages—the Bible. (Applause.) It is true—and no one can feel the truth more than I do—that mere Biblical knowledge is not religion; and there is no doubt a great danger that the mere crowding of a number of Scriptural facts into the small time allowed by the Educational Code for such teaching may—especially if the teaching is not conveyed reverently and with a due sense of responsibility—degenerate into mere cramming. But knowing the difficulties and restraints imposed by our unhappy divisions on religious questions the gain is great if at least an accurate knowledge of the mere facts of the Bible can be acquired in the day-school, which may be a groundwork and preparation for more spiritual teaching in the Sunday-school. (Hear, hear.) And all honour is due to that good man who in so liberal and practical manner has demonstrated his desire to meet the great difficulty of the day, and to secure for the Word of God a place in the system of our schools from which it was in danger of been well-nigh excluded. (Applause.) The mere acquisition of facts in early childhood is a great thing; but it should be clearly felt that those facts, if only learnt as facts, are to the higher teaching of religion only what the scales in music are to the enjoyment of one of Handel's oratorios, or what spelling is to the love of Milton's verses. Let me, therefore, appeal especially to parents not to be satisfied with what their children learn in the day-school, good and true as it is. Let them remember that in the home and by the mother's knee is the natural place for a child to learn the true spirit of Christian teaching. Let them remember also that in Sunday-schools there are good men and women who are ever willing to help in cultivating the seed which is sown in the day-school, and let them in all things pray for their children that while one soweth and another watereth, God, who alone can, will give the increase. Let me just say one word to the teachers. I hope they will not think, from anything I have said, that I take a low view of the teaching given by them in their schools. I am well aware, of course, that they have to work under great difficulties in consequence of the small amount of time allotted to religious instruction, but I feel quite certain that even if they did not give that amount of Biblical instruction which they would wish to do if they had more time, yet that the impression conveyed by the feeling that religious instruction is of importance in the school will have its weight with the children.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Morning, afternoon, and night meetings were held on Whit-Monday in the large building, now called the Congress Hall, at Lower Clapton, under the leadership of "General" Booth, and, notwithstanding the fineness of the weather and the many holiday attractions in other directions, there were about 3,000 people at the morning gathering, some 4,500 in the afternoon, and over 5,000 in the evening. The interior is arranged somewhat after the manner of an old Roman amphitheatre, the "converted" rink, however, being an oblong, and not an ellipse, and seats are provided for 4,700, but on this occasion the forms were crowded and people were standing in the gangways and passages throughout the building. The two earlier meetings were "holiness councils," when the members and followers of the Army were instructed in the offices of the Holy Spirit, and encouraged to give up the world in act and not merely in theory, and to devote themselves more wholly to the Master's service. The "General" drew from passages of Scripture in a homely way lessons suitable to the celebration of the Feast of Pentecost, and at the close of the afternoon's "council" about 1,000 persons stood up to signify their readiness to enter the service as soldiers of Christ, willing to give up all for His sake. Short addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Booth, "Captain" Payne, and Mrs. Walker. It was announced that about £1,000 were wanted to provide an iron building to receive the overflow from the great hall. Last Sunday week it was estimated that 10,000 people were sent away from the door, and crowds had to be turned back last Sunday, because not only the main hall, but two tents, each capable of holding 1,000 persons, were crammed almost to suffocation. As illustrating the unexpected way in which help and encouragement is given to the movement, "General" Booth read the following letter in the evening:—

"*Dunedin, New Zealand, April 5.*

"Dear Sir,—Can you see your way to send to the rescue to perishing souls in this respectable and highly-favoured city? Herewith please find draft £200. The Lord reward you and yours.

"Faithfully, "A Well-wisher."

Another noteworthy fact, perhaps, is that the *War Cry* has now reached a weekly circulation of 280,000, and the children's paper, the *Little Soldier*, a circulation of 50,000. In the course of the evening "Commissioner" Railton, who has been during the past week in Northampton, gave a hopeful account of the progress of Salvation work in that town. Since a suitable building—a circus—had been procured and large meetings had been held, much success had attended the efforts of the Army. One of the last to come to the "penitent form" was brought there by a "soldier." The young man had punched the "soldier" in the mouth. The "soldier" took it nicely and praised God for it, and last week the young man came up and begged pardon for what he had done. "I bear no ill-will," said the soldier, "but come and ask God's pardon," and the penitent had entered the circus with him. ("Hallelujah!") A hymn having been sung, the "General" said he should next call on the Rev. Dr. Hutton, a clergyman of the Church of England, to address the meeting, but before doing so he had to announce that there would on Tuesday be a great meeting in the park at Chalk Farm, and that new barracks would be opened at Camberwell, where a building erected for Ned Wright had been fitted for the use of the Army. It would hold about 2,500 people. They had bought it, and they were going to make the sinners of Camberwell pay for it. He believed in making war support war. When dining with a lady on one occasion who had several fine sons at table he had remarked that he would make all the fine young men soldiers of Christ. "But," asked his friend, "what is to become of the trade of the world?" His answer was, "I don't care at all about the trade of the world. Let the trade of the world take care of itself. When we have saved the souls of men, the factories and workshops can go on again." Dr. Hutton, who was received with a mighty shout, which the "General" called "a volley," and then with another and with fervent cries of "Amen," said he hoped the wish of the "General" to establish a commissariat department and canteen to supply those who came from a long distance would soon be fulfilled. Speaking, then, of his love for the Church of England, he expressed his desire to see its members and clergy give countenance and support to this movement—a wish which called forth cries of "Lord bless the Church of England!" "May the Lord help them to press forward!" Referring to the great meeting of the army in Exeter-hall, he stated that he saw the Archbishop of York there, and said he was happy to know that his Grace, from what he had seen and heard, was disposed to do what was in his power to help the Salvationists. The "General" next read telegrams sent by his son from Rochdale and Liverpool, giving the results of successful meetings held in those towns. Mr. T. A. Denny, who was then called on to speak, said these services were spoiling him for the churches. He had been to a quiet and orderly meeting on the previous night, and continually wanted to say "Amen" or "Hallelujah," but had to hold his peace, because he would have been had up as a brawler had he given vent to his feelings. He was glad to see the clergy looking kindly on this movement. It was also with great satisfaction that he had heard that the audacious courage of the "General" in buying and reconstructing this hall had been justified, and that the amount required to pay for it was already subscribed. The fact was, the movement was growing. He would, however, counsel them to be quiet and not to jump too high. They must not get too much excited. He could wish sometimes, however, he was more excited himself, and if their excitement were real they might jump as high and shout as loud as they wished. "Colonel" Clibborn, who was introduced as the "Quaker Colonel," recently home from service in the campaign in France, told of the favour with which the Society of Friends generally regarded this work. Mrs. Booth, whose address concluded the speaking in the evening, said she believed the Lord would use the Salvation Army to break the shackles of conventionality, so that all the people in the Church would say "Amen" when they felt it. All this silence, this long-facedness, this sanctimoniousness was of the devil. People would say, "You must not have animal excitement." What excitement then could they have? There could not be spiritual excitement without a measure of animal excitement, for the animal contained the spiritual, and if God moved her spiritual nature, He moved her animal nature at the same time; and to prevent the movement of the latter was to hinder God's work. A black man had once said to her he should burst if he did not jump. She would say, then, let him jump, provided, as Mr. Denny had said, that it was the real expression of what he felt. It was rational, it was reasonable, it was philosophical that they should express their feelings, and those who talked of philosophy and logic, while they were forbidding the energies of the mind to express themselves through the channels God had provided, did not know what they were talking about. They wanted the outward expression of the inward fire. They did not believe in the shouting of people who would do nothing else, but those who prayed, and wept, and suffered imprison-

ment in this cause might shout till they were hoarse. A hymn was sung, and after prayer the assembly broke up, the contingents from Whitechapel and more distant parts of London marching home, carrying their army banners and singing their hymns to cheer them on their way.

A Correspondent writes to the *Daily News* :—

It may be gratifying to those whose large-hearted Christian sympathies kindle within them an interest in the work and warfare of the Salvation Army to hear that the members of the Worksop corps received, on the evening of Thursday, May 25, a warm welcome into St. John's Church by the vicar, the Rev. G. Dobree. The captain of this corps, while untiring in his efforts to evangelise, has hitherto hesitated to administer the Holy Communion; but fully conscious that the Saviour's dying command, "This do in remembrance of Me," is as incumbent upon every true convert in the Salvation Army as on every other Christian, he gladly availed himself of the offer which the vicar made and brought his troops to the church to listen to a sermon on the subject preparatory to the admission of such among them as had been, or were willing to be, confirmed to the Holy Ordinance, on Whit-Sunday. In spite of heavy rain they mustered in full force, and heart-stirring did the music from their ranks sound as they drew near the church. The vicar met them at the door, and giving the leaders a hearty welcome, he conducted them to the seats set apart for them, the women marching in first. All, men and women, spontaneously and reverently, on taking their seats, bowed their heads in silent prayer. Clergy from the adjoining parishes were present, and took part in the service. The singing was most hearty, and the service very quiet and orderly, stillness pervading the church during the prayers. An unmistakably attentive audience listened to the sermon preached by the vicar on 2 Samuel xv. 21, "Ittai answered the King and said, As my lord the King liveth, surely in what place my lord the King shall be, whether in death or life, even there also will thy servant be." Attachment to the person of the Sovereign was shown to be the mark of the true soldier. Love, the motive power for obedience; and the call to obedience with regard to every duty, more especially that of participating in the Holy Communion, were clearly set forth in earnest appeals, which were responded to now and again by audible sounds of approval. The strength of union, the need of the Divine Spirit's quickening grace, the self-surrender which in the services of the Church of England is made by those who draw near to take the Sacrament, and the love set forth under the emblems of bread and wine were the points mainly dwelt upon. The required conditions of Baptism and Confirmation were also enforced, as being enjoined by Scripture. The Rev. G. Dobree commended the work done by the "Army," and the self-sacrificing devoted lives of its true-hearted members, quoting words from a brother clergyman in support of his appeal to their submission in the matter of Confirmation. "They have a military discipline, and their motto is 'Obedience to authority,' at a time when rebellion and contempt for all authority are so rife." The Rev. G. E. Mason, rector of Whitwell, then gave a short but very stirring address, in which his sympathy with the earnest spirit of the "Army" was apparent, while he distinctly proved from the book of the Acts of the Apostles that converts were directed to go to the Church for instruction.

IN MEMORIAM.

(From the *Guardian*.)

On Saturday last, May 20, writes a correspondent, was laid in the grave at Truro, one who could be ill spared, and who during his connection with the great work of which he was the administrative head, had shown how much of true religion and practical piety, of faithfulness to those over him and care for those under him, may be manifested in an ordinary employment—Mr. James Bubb, clerk of the works of Truro Cathedral. Mr. Bubb, who was still quite in the prime of life, not having yet attained his 40th year, had raised himself by his own ability and trustworthiness from a comparatively low position to the important charge he had been of late fulfilling so excellently. The son of an old *employé* of the distinguished architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., who survives him, when a lad of 17, he was on one occasion sent by his father, who was prevented coming himself, to lay down a pavement in a church near Mold in Flintshire, which was being built from Mr. Pearson's designs. The present very able clerk of the works at Lincoln Cathedral, Mr. J. J. Smith, who was then superintending the erection of this church, doubted at first whether one so young and inexperienced was equal to the job. Trial proved his perfect competency, and led to young Bubb being employed in other more responsible charges. This was the beginning of his rise. Proved faithful in small things, greater things were intrusted to him. It was said of him that he was never afraid of work, and that he never allowed anything, however difficult, to beat him. If he could not conquer it by day he would conquer it by night; never resting till he saw how the thing was to be done and had succeeded in doing it. His tact in dealing with other workmen—a point of the first importance in a clerk of the works—and his unfailing good temper, joined to his industry and great practical skill, led Mr. Smith to recommend him to Mr. Pearson for the post of clerk of the works when that gentleman was about to begin his very striking church in Red Lion-square. Here Mr. Bubb gave such perfect satisfaction to his employer that when, two years since, the far greater and more important work of Truro Cathedral was commenced, Mr. Pearson felt that he could in no way better secure the excellence and thoroughness called for in such a building than by placing the conduct of the work under the superintendence of Mr. Bubb.

It was felt by all to be peculiarly sad that Mr. Bubb should have been called away just before the second anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone by the Prince of Wales, May 20, 1880—a day he had been looking forward to with eager anticipation, and for the due celebration of which he was making preparations when stricken with his mortal illness. The day so ardently anticipated proved to be the day of his funeral. The ceremony was a very simple but a very striking one. The streets of Truro were crowded, and the churchyard on the hill was filled with a silent multitude. Among those who took part in the service or followed the coffin were the Bishop of Truro, Canons Phillpotts, Wise, Harvey, Vautier, Mason, and Whitaker; the Revs. Cary Dickinson, Somerset Walpole, &c.; Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., Mr. Shillitoe (the contractor), Colonel Cocks, Mr. A. P. Nix, Mr. T. Chirgwin, and other members of the Executive Committee. The workmen employed on the Cathedral, about 100 in number, walked in procession, all in black, the stonemasons, according to the old custom of "the trade," in white working aprons tied with black ribbon. At 3 p.m. the Canons and choir, with the Bishop and his chaplains, defiled from the temporary wooden church silently to the foundation-stone, where they sang the hymn, "Christ is made the sure Foundation."

The Bishop and his chaplains then entered the crypt of the rising choir, where they found all the workmen assembled. The Bishop then proceeded to address them. His Lordship spoke of the faithful service rendered by their departed brother, which had been so faithful because it was so loving. He who was gone from them cared not for what he gained by the work, in honour or in any other way; he cared for the work itself. The devoted servant of a loving master, the great architect who had planned that great work, he loved every stone of it. The material, workmanship, and the laying of each stone must be of the very best. The Bishop said he could see him now standing smiling at some magnificent stone fresh from the quarry, or just leaving the banker finished and rich in mouldings. He loved the work and he loved the men who did it—loved them all. The rules of his new sick club provided that all should be treated alike, without regard to a man's popularity, or the reverse. The young workman was his especial interest. He would do anything to teach him and help him forward. He had cared earnestly for the religious interest he desired the men should have in their work. He had asked that the prayers might be drawn up and used, which were attended by the men daily in such large numbers at the end of their work. "How," continued Bishop Benson, "he had looked forward to this 20th of May!" At his particular request it had been arranged that there should be a procession to and hymns sung at the foundation-stone, and a special sermon on the following Sunday, "just," he said, "as it was on the first days, and as I hope it will always be in this cathedral." "Little thought he, little thought anyone, what the 'procession' would be this year."

"Of the first man who fell under death it was written, 'He being dead yet speaketh.'" Of every one who had followed him it was true. There was some voice or other from everyone. From their lost friend (for there was not one who had not lost, or felt he had lost, a friend in him) there were the lingering utterances—work for the work's sake; care for each other, and for the young workmen in particular; the love of making all they made the best; offering their work to God, not allowing it to be like that of the horse or of the steam-engine—mechanical—but conscious work, done for Him Who gave it them to do; steady regularity in religious worship. One word more he would say, could he speak to them now—for he would wish them to know and feel the whole truth—and that word would be "Temperance." "Be temperate, he would say, in the days of temptation. And now they would go with him to the place of waiting, where he will await the Resurrection."

At the close of the Bishop's address the choir from outside sweetly and softly broke the silence with the opening words of "Brief life is here our portion." This was taken up by the deep voices of the workmen within the crypt; and before they broke up for the procession to the churchyard, a mile off, there was scarcely a dry eye among them. The funeral office was read in the chapel and by the grave by Canons Harvey, Mason, and Whitaker. "Domine, dilexi decorem domus Tuæ."

Truro, May, 1882.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S UNION OF BENEFICES AMENDMENT BILL.

The following has been issued by the Secretary of the City Churches Protection Society :—

Position of the Bill.

This important Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by the Bishop of London, and it passed its second reading on May 9th, and is put down for Committee for Monday 22nd May.

General Scope of the Bill.

It gives power to an unnamed Commission to make schemes for the union of City benefices, and the destruction of City churches. The power extends over every church in the City; unlike the previous Desecration Act, it expressly excepts none from destruction. It seems that the power would not apply to St. Paul's Cathedral, and, of course, some churches must be left standing, but there is nothing in the Bill to say which, or how many.

Destruction and Desecration.

The Bill empowers not only the destruction of the churches, but sale of the materials, and also desecration and sale to the highest bidder of the consecrated sites. It is this provision that we view with the utmost abhorrence. Land which was consecrated to God and His service is to be sold to the highest bidder—it may be for a public-house, or a gin palace, or it may be to serve as the site for a building, where some gigantic swindle or bubble company will find its home. If this Bill, promoted by the Bishop, is to pass in its present form, consecration will be little better than a nullity, and will soon be generally disregarded.

Disendowment.

In immediate connection with destruction and desecration we naturally find disendowment. The Bishop's object is to disendow City churches, and to employ the funds formed out of the proceeds of desecration, destruction, and disendowment, for Church purposes elsewhere. Unfortunately for the Bishop, there is a powerful society known as the Liberation Society, which, though according a general approval to the proposed disendowment, altogether differs from the Bishop with regard to the disposal of the proceeds. That society claims that these should be used for *Secular* purposes. A paper of objections to the Bill has been widely circulated by the Liberation Society, and even in the short debate in the House of Lords one of the supporters of the Bill suggested that some of the profits should be given for educational purposes.

If the principle of the Bill is admitted, it is likely to form an important step towards the disendowment of the Church generally.

The Bill ignores the Rights of the Parishioners.

The previous Desecration Act, 1860, made the consent of the vestry essential to any schemes under that Act; this Bill gives them only power to "protest," and after they have "protested" the scheme can go on. Their parish church can be pulled down, materials sold, and site desecrated. Parishioners receive no compensation, only they will have a share in the church of the parish to which they become united. The clergy (very properly) are compensated. Yet, by law, the use of the church belongs to the parishioners for sacred purposes.

Disturbance of the Dead.

Before any church is removed the Bill requires the removal of all bodies buried therein, and the re-interment in such consecrated ground as may be directed by the Bishop. The Bill contains no provision for *reverent* removal or *reverent* burial. There will be no remedy if the Commissioners make arrangements with a cemetery company for a pit, and shoot out, at night, all the sacred remains into it. It would, of course, be done at night, when nobody could see. The dead were buried in the church partly as a mark of respect; partly, perhaps, as an additional security from disturbance. Heavy fees were probably paid for this. This is disregarded. Instead of the church, there is the common grave. Instead of the solemn funeral service, there is the removal and re-burial of a dog.

Removal of Dead by Relatives.

Under the Act of 1860, notice of removal was to be given by the churchwardens to representatives, when ascertainable, of persons buried in the church. This is now omitted. Under both the Act and Bill the relatives of any deceased person may themselves remove the body, but in the Act the expense (not exceeding £10 in each case) was to be paid by the Commissioners, while under the Bill the Commissioners are not obliged to pay anything; it seems to be left to their discretion. This disregard for the rights of the laity is a strong characteristic of the Bill.

Composition of the Commission.

The names of the proposed Commissioners are not given. *Two* will be appointed by the Bishop of London, and one by the Queen, one by the Corporation of London, one by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, one by the President and Fellows of Sion College, one by the churchwardens of the parishes within the City. No qualification is required except that they are to be members of the Church of England.

Safeguards taken away.

Under the Act of 1860 the assent of the vestry was required for the union of any benefices, and the destruction of any church. The scheme had to be initiated by the Bishop of the diocese. This appears to be no longer the case, so that a future Bishop of London, who may desire to preserve the churches, may see them pulled down before his eyes without being able to prevent it. He could not even appoint two new Commissioners, as they hold office for seven years. The old Act required consent of patron, Bishop, and vestries to the scheme, and before any church could be destroyed the consents of Archbishop, Archdeacon, and Secretary of State had also to be obtained. The scheme had to be laid before Parliament. All this is gone. The appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is preserved. But who is to provide money for such an appeal?

The old safeguards insufficient.

The Bishop complained that in consequence of the numerous consents under the old Act *he could not pull down churches fast enough*. But, already, under that Act churches have disappeared. At the present time St. Matthew, Friday-street, is scheduled. It is one of Wren's churches, and has a good congregation, but unless some member of either House of Parliament will take the question up, it will soon be destroyed.

What is needed.

Short daily services should be held at convenient hours; this has already been found most successful. The laws relating to residence of the clergy, should be enforced by the Bishop. It would be far better if the Bishop would expend his energies and efforts in encouraging the clergy, and would support the churches instead of pulling them down. What is needed is reform, not destrucuion.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

A judgment of some interest was given on Tuesday by Chancellor Sumner at the Consistorial Court, Winchester Cathedral, in a case argued before him in London a month since. Mr. George Reeves, parish warden of Fordingbridge, Hants had proceeded against his vicar, the Rev. W. J. Boys, and sought to obtain a faculty for the removal of a wooden shelf or retable in the parish church, and a metal cross and two metal vases containing flowers placed thereon. Mr. Boys was appointed to the vicarage in 1879, and writing to the Bishop a letter in reference to certain alterations, received from his Lordship a reply that a unanimous vote of the vestry made it morally needless to have a faculty. A vestry was called and certain improvements were authorised. A new altar offered by the vicar with the usual symbol was accepted. After this the vicar introduced a new communion table, at the back of which a shelf or retable was placed with a moveable cross of marble and two metal vases; but a brass cross twenty-two inches high was afterwards substituted. The Chancellor said that having heard the arguments on both sides, and also visited Fordingbridge and made a personal inspection of the church, he had satisfied himself that the allegation of the Promoter, that the retable appeared to form one structure with the Communion table, was strictly correct. He decided that the cross in its present position was an illegal ornament, and should be removed, though not necessarily taken out of the church, for as an architectural decoration it would be an eminently appropriate ornament—in a conventional rather than a technical sense—of the church. The Chancellor held the retable and vases with flowers to be legal, there being no evidence that the flowers were used as an additional rite or ceremony, but were rather innocent and not unseemly decorations, not ministering or subordinary to any doctrine or usage which the Church had rejected or abrogated, being in the same category with holly branches at Christmas or willow blossoms on Palm Sundays. He expressed his willingness to grant a confirmatory faculty for the retable and for the placing of the cross in a suitable position, and ordered each party to bear his own costs, with the exception that the Promoter was allowed costs on the vicar's application to allow others beyond his own name to be named as respondents.

The Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford (Dr. T. H. Tristram, Q.C.) has given an opinion that the Bishop of Hereford may lawfully consecrate a burial ground situated in the parish of Barrow, intended for the use of the parishioners of Willesden and Barrow, with the view of excluding it from the operation of the Burial Law Amendment Act. The land in question has been conveyed to three trustees, of whom the vicar of the parish must be one, as a burial ground under 36 and 37 Vict., c. 52, and by the trusts of the conveyance burial in the ground is required to be in accordance with the rites of the Church of England. The Chancellor considers that the ground may be consecrated as a non-parochial burial-place with the consent of the clergyman of the parish, if a good title can be made out for the land, with provisions in the deed for the fees to the minister and clerk, the jurisdiction of the Bishop and his Chancellor, and as to due registration of burials.

The case of Mr. Enraght, the vicar of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, will enter a new phase shortly. In the June list of appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the case of "Harris and Clay *v.* Perkins and Enraght" appears. The appellants, as churchwardens of Bordesley, pray that Mr. Perkins, the previous churchwarden, who commenced the suit in the Court of Arches under the Public Worship Regulation Act, may be discharged therefrom, and that the newly-appointed churchwarden be substituted, on the ground that Mr. Perkins has ceased to be churchwarden, and is no longer a parishioner, and, therefore, has no further interest in the matter. Lord Penzance declined to grant the application, and hence the appeal to the Judicial Committee. Among the reasons given by the appellants in favour of their application, it is alleged that the present churchwardens have, both under the general law ecclesiastical, and under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, an interest in the mode of conducting public worship in their own parish church, and in the ornaments and furniture thereof.

At the Mansion House Police-court on Tuesday, Herbert P. Fründ, a well-dressed young German whose father it was stated, was the founder of the German Hospital, was brought before Alderman Finnis, charged with causing an obstruction in front of the Royal Exchange, A City constable said that on Monday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, he saw a large crowd assembled in the open space in front of the Royal Exchange, and on going up to see what was the cause he found the defendant standing bare-headed in the middle of the crowd. He said he had come to warn the people, and deliver a message from God. Witness told him he must not cause an obstruction in the street, and the defendant then said that he had a mission from God, and he was determined to deliver it. He refused to go away, and the witness was obliged to take him into custody. The constable added that he believed the defendant was of unsound mind, and he had been in custody twice before under similar circumstances. Dr. Humphreys, the medical officer of the City of London Union, said the defendant was released from the Lunatic Asylum at Stone only a few days ago, and he was certainly of unsound mind. The defendant, in answer to the charge, made an incoherent speech to the effect that he was only obeying the orders of God, and he was determined to persevere. Alderman Finnis made an order that he should be sent back to the asylum at Stone.

A curious question has been raised by Mr. Chamberlain, the Local Government Board auditor for Leicestershire—namely, whether district highway boards are empowered to maintain milestones on disturnpiked roads. The auditor disallowed certain sums for the painting and lettering of milestones, and an appeal was made to the Local Government Board. The reason assigned for the disallowance was "because there is no statutory authority enabling highway boards to set up and maintain in proper repair milestones left by turnpike trustees upon the sides of disturnpiked roads; and, further, because it is no part of the duties of the surveyor of highway boards to make such payments, and there is no authority to charge the fund in his keeping with such expenditure." To this the Local Government Board, in a letter conveying their decision upon the point, adds:—"Although under the Turnpike Acts it is the duty of the turnpike trustees to set up milestones and maintain them in proper repair, there does not appear to be any statutory provision with respect to the continuance of the obligation as regards the highway authority when turnpike roads become disturnpiked. The Board are consequently of opinion that the auditor arrived at a lawful decision. The Board, however, are prepared to remit the disallowance in the exercise of the equitable jurisdiction conferred upon them."

At Liverpool, on Wednesday, two men named Kearney and Meeghan, were charged with having committed burglary on Sunday night at the Saxon Hotel, West Derby-road. The prisoners drove twenty-six holes with a bit-brace through the back door before they succeeded in unlocking it. The case was adjourned.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, of the Irish bench, has been appointed a Lord of Appeal. Mr. Justice Bowen has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal.

At Westminster Police-court on Thursday six men were charged under an Act of Edward III., passed in 1360, for acting in a noisy, turbulent, and disorderly manner, and annoying a licensed victualler in the peaceable conduct of his business. The prisoners had been in the habit of standing, with others, outside the house of the prosecutor, and preventing people from coming in. Mr. D'Eyncourt ordered five of them to find sureties to keep the peace, and cautioned the other prisoner as to his future behaviour.

Albert Young, a telegraph clerk, aged 17, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, of sending a letter threatening the lives of the Queen and Prince Leopold. A sentence of 10 years' penal servitude was pronounced by Mr. Justice Lopes.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The situation in Egypt is one that excites the keenest anxiety. ARABI PASHA has arrogantly defied the menaces of England and France, as well as the authority of the KHEDIVE and now is in the practical possession of supreme power in Egypt. The Naval Demonstration at Alexandria has achieved no useful end, and the Ultimatum has been completely disregarded. In the apparent impossibility of concerting or agreeing upon effective measures for the maintenance of the authority of the KHEDIVE, and the overthrow of ARABI BEY, the English and French Governments have invoked the assistance of the other Great Powers. A conference of Ambassadors is to be held at Constantinople, which it is hoped will decide upon means of reducing ARABI BEY to submission. In effect Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government, after first entering into a disastrous partnership with France for the discharge of its Imperial responsibilities in Egypt, now calls in all Europe to its help. The aid that will be given by Turkey and Austria, Italy and Russia, to Great Britain, is not likely to be disinterested. The English position in Egypt is seriously threatened, and there is no reason to hope that the Government has any definite conception of its duty at the present crisis, or has even formed any decisions as to the course that in any one of the political contingencies that are obvious shall be pursued.

During the Whitsuntide recess the Irish Question has been the chief subject of political discussion on the platform and in the Press. From all sides opinions accumulate as to the absolute failure of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish policy to even provide a temporary amelioration of the condition of Ireland. Mr. JAMES LOWTHER, speaking with the authority derived from an exceptionally able and successful administration of Irish affairs, forces once more on the public attention the blunt truths as to the Irish problem that Mr. GLADSTONE and the Liberal party prefer to ignore. It is a fact that a majority of the Irish people are inflamed with a blind and unreasoning hatred of England and the English connection. The hope that by the policy which Mr. GLADSTONE has adopted on the questions of the Irish Church and the Irish Land, this animosity will be conciliated, is a sentimental illusion. Each concession is but the prelude to fresh demands, and the dream of governing Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas will lead step by step to Irish independence. Earl GREY has made a notable contribution to the Irish controversy in a review of the whole subject, in which, for the first time, a prominent politician openly declares that a reversal of Mr. GLADSTONE'S last Land Act is necessary. Probably the first task of the next Conservative Ministry will be so far to modify and amend the Land Act of 1881 as substantially to repeal that iniquitous measure. Lord PEMBROKE and Mr. AUBERON HERBERT, regarding the question from very opposite points of view, give expression to similar opinions as to the folly and failure of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish policy. It is ominous that nowhere are voices raised in defence of the new agrarian system in Ireland, and that not the most imaginative and factious of partisans attempts to maintain that it gives any promise of success.

The Irish members of Parliament have not been idle during their brief holiday from Westminster. Mr. SEXTON, Mr. REDMOND, and Mr. LALOR, amongst others, have availed themselves of the opportunity of explaining to the Irish people that nothing is further from the thoughts of the leaders of the Irish revolution than the contented acceptance of the concessions they have already won. Although the Land Bill has been passed, and the Arrears Bill is promised, and the Treaty of Kilmainham has been concluded, the Irish people are given to understand that there will be no slackening of the efforts of the Irish agitators to achieve the ultimate ends of agitation—Irish independence and an Irish Parliament. In this there is nothing surprising, excepting the frank audacity and the calm confidence that inspire similar confessions at the present time. It might have been thought that the advantages of reticence would be recognised just now. But it must, at least, be allowed that the Irish conspiracy is not given to dissembling, and that the Irish conspirators have to the full the courage of their opinions. English public opinion is not allowed to be ignorant of the precise character of the movement with which the English rulers have to deal in Ireland.

The time has come when it is imperative for the Conservative party to decide how it will deal with the Arrears Bill—whether it will proceed to an uncompromising resistance to a Bill that is iniquitous and immoral in its principle and must be disastrous in its result, or whether it will content itself with half-measures, and attempt partial modifications of a Bill that common sense and common honesty completely condemn. It is to be hoped that there will be no hesitation as to which of the two courses will be adopted. The Bill is one that the vast majority of the House of Commons protests against privately, but it will be passed in obedience to the despotism of party that overrules private judgment. Happily it will rest with the House of Lords to decide whether a bribe shall be given to Irish dishonesty at the cost of the English taxpayer. It is to be hoped that the House of Lords will not shrink from rejecting the measure, and that the country may thus have an opportunity of pronouncing whether it still has any sort of confidence in Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GLADSTONE'S home and foreign policy.

The lull in French home politics that has existed since the overthrow of M. GAMBETTA'S Ministry is not likely to endure much longer. The incident that led to M. LEON SAY'S resignation points to the feeble hold that the Cabinet possesses on the confidence of the Chamber. And the duel that subsequently took place between the private secretaries of M. SAY and M. WILSON points to private animosities that are likely to seek satisfaction in political intrigue which will threaten the stability of the Ministry. The policy that has been pursued in Egyptian affairs is not one that will attract popularity, even though public opinion gives a theoretical approval of its prudence. The strong declarations of M GAMBETTA in favour of a bolder vindication of French authority and French pretensions appeal to a public feeling in France that a French Government always shrinks from offending. M. GAMBETTA has made himself impossible for the present as the head of a French Ministry, but as a leader of French opinion he possesses a power that it would be singularly unwise to underestimate. The strength of M. DE FREYCINET'S Ministry consists in the absence of any prominent statesman who is regarded as a possible successor to the present PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL. But the events that are now happening in the East are likely to weaken the feelings of benevolent neutrality which M. DE FREYCINET and his colleagues inspire in the French Chamber.

NEMESIS.

Abroad as well as at home England is paying the penalty of the national insanity that at the last General Election abandoned the control of the affairs of the Empire to Mr. GLADSTONE. The position of affairs in Egypt at the present time, humiliating as it is for Great Britain now, and pregnant as it is of perils for the future, is the direct consequence of the foreign policy that Mr. GLADSTONE has inspired and pursued. All that is happening in Egypt is precisely what was predicted and clearly foreseen. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost, and the blundering maledictions that Mr. GLADSTONE heaped upon Austria and Turkey, only a brief while ago, have been speedily followed by revenge and retribution. It was abundantly clear that the Sublime Porte had the capacity for doing infinite harm to English interests in any of those quarters of the globe where English authority and Mohammedan power come in contact. The English alliance with Turkey and the maintenance of English influence at Constantinople were maxims of English foreign policy until Mr. GLADSTONE acceded to power, and then all was reversed. Turkey was insulted and defied, it was menaced by Naval Demonstrations, and persecuted by all the resources of diplomacy. And for the sake of Montenegrin barbarians and Greek bandits, the friendly understanding with Turkey was destroyed, and English influence at the Sublime Porte became a thing of the past. It was tolerably certain that the calm and intriguing Government of Constantinople would avail itself of the opportunities for retaliation which abounded. In Egypt there was an obvious field for an activity directed to thwart the Governments of France and England, that had displayed persistent hostility to the Turkish Empire. The present crisis at Cairo is notoriously the creation of intrigues devised at the palace of YILDIZ KHAN. And by a striking irony it is to the Power that is responsible for fomenting disorder that an appeal is to be made to suppress anarchy. If Turkey takes action in the matter it is tolerably safe to suppose that it will not be in the interests of France and England. If ARABI BEY yields to the persuasions or force of the Sublime Porte, it will only be that his authority may be replaced by that of the SULTAN.

The foreign policy of Mr. GLADSTONE has had for its result, as it was long since shown, to leave England isolated in Europe. Austria looks upon England's difficulty in Egypt with a complacency that Austrian public opinion does not affect to disguise. Even amidst the wildest of his sentimental illusions, Mr. GLADSTONE does not probably expect that the Austrian Government will concern itself to support English interests. In Eastern affairs Germany avowedly is at one with Austria, and follows the Austrian initiative. Italy, that from the first has been jealous of Anglo-French preponderance in Egypt, only sees in the present dangers the chance of avenging the Tunis expedition and obtaining the position of authority in the management of Egyptian affairs that has for so long been coveted.

But if England is thus confronted with open hostility and unfriendly indifference, it is yet more dangerously hampered by the perilous alliance with France. Before Mr. GLADSTONE acceded to office, France was simply joined with England in the financial control in Egypt. It is to Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government that the present entangling political engagements are due. Partnership with a Power that has directly conflicting aims and interests, cannot only lead to disaster. France aims at exclusive authority in Egypt. M. DE FREYCINET, with accidental frankness, admitted the claim to preponderant influence. M. GAMBETTA openly intimates that French supremacy in Egypt must be the aim of French policy. And it is thus with a hostile Europe and a self-seeking ally that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government finds itself called upon to defend English interests in Egypt. The situation is one of its own making. Now that Ministers are face to face with its perils and recognise the hazards that they have rashly affronted, it is natural that they should take refuge in hesitations and vacillations, and once more display to a mocking world the folly and the feebleness, the temerity and the timidity, that mark their management of affairs.

It is a strange confession of impotence on the part of the two Governments, and an unmistakable indication of divided counsels, that instead of taking action on their own responsibility to provide for the pressing dangers of the present situation, a conference of the Ambassadors of the Powers should be called together at Constantinople to decide what shall be done. ARABI BEY has so far secured a succession of easy triumphs. He has naturally remained profoundly unaffected by the Naval Demonstration; the Ultimatum has not disturbed his composure. At the present time he practically rules Egypt, and the foreign residents hold their lives and property at his mercy. The KHEDIVE has put his trust in England and France, and, instead of substantial help, receives abundant advice and vague promises. The first result of the European Conference will probably be that the Turkish Government will be asked to intervene in Egypt and repress the pretensions of ARABI BEY. The ultimate results will, it is too probable, be the destruction of the position that England has hitherto held in Egypt. The invocation of the European Concert and the appeal to the Sublime Porte will, it must unhappily be feared, pave the way for a profound modification of existing arrangements. A demand will not improbably be made for the neutralisation of the Suez Canal. Objections will not impossibly be raised to confining to England and France the financial control, and an effort will be made to associate Italy and perhaps Austria in the financial commission. If the Turkish Government intervenes in Egypt, it will be difficult to set bounds to its intervention. It is due to the foreign policy of Mr. GLADSTONE that the present Egyptian imbroglio has arisen. And if English interests are sacrificed in Egypt, it will be the direct consequence of allowing the affairs of the Empire to be guided in defiance of the obvious counsels of statesmanship, and in deference to the vanity and vindictiveness of a hysterical demagogue.

ANARCHY IN IRELAND.

The dull, stupefied apathy with which the country regards the continuance of the Irish Reign of Terror is not the less appalling for being the historical concomitant of similar Revolutions. This abrogation of public opinion would be inexcusable under the strongest and most successful Government. It is madness with a Cabinet dependent on one man, and that the most unstable and least successful of Ministers. Mr. GLADSTONE is the only Minister of first-class rank in the Government since the Duke of ARGYLL and Mr. FORSTER left it. He has grown grey in public life, but never yet achieved a legislative or political success. Thirteen years or more ago he devoted himself to cutting down the upas tree in Ireland. He disestablished and disendowed the Church, passed the Land Act of 1870, and pronounced the pacification complete. The result of both measures was increase of discontent and rebellion. Lord BEACONSFIELD, as Lord GREY confesses in the *Nineteenth Century*, held the rebellion in check and warned the constituencies of it at the General Election. Mr. GLADSTONE retorted with a denial. Ireland was never so prosperous; she wanted nothing but a Liberal Government—to wit, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Being installed in power, they despised and refused to continue the Conservative Act for the Prevention of Crime; and crime, of course, revived and flourished. Before the Session was half over they were obliged to pass an Act of Coercion vastly more severe than any Tory measure. Prior to this, however, was another Land Act, swallowing all that the first refused, and surrendering 25 per cent. of the landlords' property to the agitators whom the other Act was to repress. Mr. PARNELL and six or seven hundred more were thrown into prison for resisting Mr. GLADSTONE'S legislation, and in six months they are released, without submission, to co-operate with HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS in governing the country. The Kilmainham compact was promptly replied to by the assassinations in the Phœnix Park, and then we have more conciliation and more coercion. No English Minister ever so showed the white feather in the presence of murder and treason. Changing his party and policy with every wind of doctrine, he grovels before intimidation. He throws over Mr. FORSTER, sends Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH to his death, and still goes on repeating the same vain promises of which not one has ever come to pass. The assassins go on reaping the fruits of his cowardly concessions, and playing on his fears to ask for more. The Union and the Monarchy will soon be in the crucible into which the "grand old man" is casting the institutions of the country. The Ministerial policy is equally disastrous abroad. The French alliance will fail us when the mischief is done and Egypt irrecoverably lost. What has Mr. GLADSTONE ever achieved in foreign or colonial policy to justify the confidence of his idolators? He has failed in everything he has touched. He cannot lead the House of Commons—he cannot lead a party or stick to one—he cannot adhere to his own policy nor control his own temper. And yet his supporters stand agape, fascinated by an inexhaustible verbosity and a singular charm in social relations. The Empire is going to pieces, the revolution is upon us, the reign of terror comes closer every day, and the country stands mute and inactive while this prodigious orator vapours, and talks, and surrenders till there will be nothing left to give or keep. The constituencies, we nothing doubt, will reject this miserable Government at the next election. That must be the opinion of those Liberal members who follow Mr. GLADSTONE into the lobby under the threat of dissolution. The reign of terror is rampant in the Liberal majority—the caucus has its assassinations no less than the Irish Nationalist. But what we want to impress on the country is, that the election may come too late. We have observed that the GLADSTONE Ministry is singularly deficient in statesmen of mark. Next to himself, and probably determining his vacillations, are the Birmingham pair, representing the Radical party, who, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH tells us, are all Republicans at heart and against our colonial empire and the retention of India. Are these the men to preserve the union with Ireland? Their selfishness and want of patriotism are notorious. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH says they are not even Free Traders beyond their own interests. Yet these are the men whom we allow to drift the nation on the rocks already looming close ahead—a Ministry that could not save the Empire if it would, and we must add would not save it if they could.

Reviews.

PIONEERING IN THE FAR EAST.*

The modest and unpretending style in which Mr. Helms records his varied experiences while *Pioneering in the Far East* adds much to the attractions of a very attractive volume. There was no necessity for him to make any apology for recording those experiences; and the fact that they were gained in the course of a life spent in mercantile adventure rather than in that of an explorer or a traveller for pleasure does not, as he seems to think it is likely to do, detract from their value and their interest. He does not, indeed, aspire to be a scientific recorder of the wonders which he has seen in many lands since he left his native country, Denmark, in 1846, to seek his fortune in less known and less frequented regions; but he has a keen eye for natural beauty and an appreciation of the picturesque. His first voyage was to Bali, an island so little familiar to Europeans that at the time of his visit only one stranger, a countryman of his own, had managed to establish himself in that tropical paradise. Armed with a letter of introduction to this stranger, whose own story is a very remarkable one, the young Dane started on his adventurous career, and his first introduction to the island and its one European settler is thus described:—

> We made the longed-for coast early in April, 1847; it was near sundown, the last rays of the sun illuminated grassy plains, covered here and there with fruit trees, and rising in a gentle slope from the coast towards the northern mountain ranges which culminated in the peak of Gunong Agong, towering over 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. It looked like a mighty sentinel guarding the entrance of the Strait of Lombok, over which it was casting its vast shadow, while its western face, illuminated by the setting sun, showed in rugged outlines and ruddy hues the lines of lava streams of past eruptions.
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> With strangely mingled emotions I beheld the reality of the gorgeous dreamland of my early visions. The emerald and vermilion colours of those paintings which had captivated my youthful fancy were not indeed visible, but a thousand tints inimitable by artist's pencil blended in mellow beauty, and added a new charm to the rich fertility of the country, the first view of which, strange to say, in its actual reality caused no feeling of disappointment.
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> We anchored several miles distant from the shore, which seemed to form a shallow bay. No villages or houses were visible, but some distance from the ship numerous canoes, with outriggers, were engaged, apparently, in fishing. Their occupants seemed for some time not to notice us; but at last one of the fleet was seen to move, and rapidly came alongside. It contained two fine, athletic natives, naked to the waist, but girded with a sarong, in which was stuck a kriss, and a flat straw pouch, containing their siri. My small stock of recently acquired Malay proved, as might have been expected, useless; but repetition of the name "Lange," with appropriate gesticulations, made them understand that I wished to be conveyed to my countryman's headquarters. I was lowered into the canoe, which was simply hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, about a foot wide, and with only one outrigger, which made it so unsteady that it was necessary to hold on to the gunwale with both hands.
>
> The tropical twilight was rapidly deepening into night, which was illuminated by hundreds of bright lights from the fishermen's torches, which they used to attract the fish. After two hours' pull, we neared the shore, and entered a narrow stream where the shade of the overhanging trees rendered the dense darkness even more intense. Hours passed, and I began to wonder whither I was being carried; no explanations were obtainable from my dusky companions, and as we paddled on in the gloom, the hard seat of the unsteady craft increased my physical discomfort, while all the stories as to the savage character and disposition of the natives of Bali came into my mind and intensified my desire to see the end of the journey. It was past midnight when at last there came a break in the palm groves, the boat was made fast, and I stepped ashore. Before me towered the walls of a large enclosure, the entrance to which was by an imposing arched gateway, surmounted with a flag-staff; this, as might be expected, proved to be Mr. Lange's factory. We knocked at a gate, but long in vain; at last a voice was heard, and a long parley eventually led to the cautious opening of a side door, whence a strange-looking figure, holding a lantern before him, curiously surveyed us; I must pause to give a description of him. Under the most favourable circumstances, Badjoo, for such proved on further acquaintance to be his name, had, without exception, one of the most villainous faces conceivable. To what race he belonged it was difficult to say; he liked to call himself a Bugis, but his woolly hair and swarthy complexion contradicted this, and there was probably more of the Papuan than anything else in his blood. His name, however, indicated that he belonged to the race of sea-gipsies, who, as fishermen, form a distinct class in the Sooloo Seas, but on subsequent acquaintance he freely admitted that piracy had been most in his line. Badjoo was of very diminutive stature, had lost an arm, and had small, red eyes, which always appeared to look in different directions; his clothing was limited to one garment—viz., the sarong, a cloth sewn together like a sack, which, drawn over one shoulder, left in view a pair of emaciated legs. Altogether, anything more goblin-like it would be difficult to conceive.
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> We were at length admitted to a spacious courtyard, planted with trees, surrounded by low buildings of various descriptions, some being warehouses and others dwelling-houses, in the centre of which stood a large square open shed, with the roof resting on pillars, connected by a low wall. The boatmen having been dismissed, my new conductor led me across the yard to an open hall, which was evidently a dining-room. It was illuminated by a dim lamp, and had at one end a billiard table. Having beckoned me to be seated, he took his departure. Presently a gentleman, who I rightly concluded was the master of the establishment, entered with a brisk step, and with sailor-like frankness held out his hand, and in English asked me my business. I handed him my Danish letters of introduction, and, while he was reading them, had time to notice this somewhat remarkable man. The light hair and blue eyes showed his Scandinavian nationality; there was kindliness, but also determination and daring marked in his features; a short well-knit frame showed great physical strength, and his bearing was that of a man accustomed to command. He was dressed in the white drawers and jacket which are the usual nightdress of those parts; two black and white spotted Dalmatian dogs followed at his heels, and looked somewhat suspiciously upon the nocturnal intruder. Having quickly acquainted himself with the contents of the letters, he gave me a most cordial welcome, and, speaking in Danish, hoped that I would make his house my home. A long conversation followed, and it was not till the small hours of the morning that we retired to rest.

At Bali the author spent more than a couple of years, and he gives some graphic descriptions of his life there and of the strange scenes which he witnessed. From among these we should have been glad to quote his striking picture of the self-sacrifice of the widows of the Rajah on the occasion of that ruler's funeral, but it is unfortunately too long for our purpose.

From Bali the young merchant went to Singapore, and thence to California, which he reached in 1856, at the very time when the first excitement caused by the gold discoveries was at its height. It is very curious to compare his picture of the San Francisco of that day with its aspect when he revisited it in 1872 and with its present appearance. There is a not unnatural regret in his tone when he traces out on his second visit the water lots which had been offered to him for a few hundred dollars in 1856, but then were the site of some of the finest buildings in the principal part of the city. That the country had a great future before it was evident to him on his first visit, and Mr. Helms himself strongly advised his employers not to be discouraged by the lawless condition of affairs, the rampant dishonesty, and the extravagant prices, which were, as he acknowledged, calculated to frighten away honest and legitimate trade. But the prospect was apparently too unpromising, and the one speculation in which he was engaged having failed, the firm for which he was acting turned their attention to Borneo, in which he spent the next twenty years of his life; and, as he records with a natural complacency, those twenty years were by no means spent in vain. But before leaving Singapore for that which was destined to be his chief sphere of labour, he had an opportunity of visiting Cambodia and Siam, to which the attention of the Singapore merchants had been for some time directed, though the relations between the Land of the White Elephant and the English colony were somewhat strained. The appearance of his Majesty of Cambodia, on the occasion of the author's audience with him, is vividly painted for us:—

> At the appointed time the King received us in audience with rather a poor attempt at regal state. There was a sort of throne, and the assembled pages and nobles who were all dressed in red gold-laced coats, were lying on the floor, awaiting the monarch's arrival. I found that the proper head-covering for full dress was a hat resembling that worn by stage banditti, with a high-pointed peak and a very broad brim, the hat-band being replaced by a species of coronet. The early Portuguese navigators must, I think, have introduced these, to which they appear to attach much importance, and as those now in use were in a very dilapidated condition anxious inquiries were made as to my ability to supply new ones. Head-coverings seemed, in fact, to be a weakness in courtly circles at Oudong; for when invited to the audience, I was asked whether it was true that Europeans usually wore a black hat of a very peculiar construction. When I admitted this, and gave a description of it, much disappointment was evinced on learning that I could not gratify His Majesty by appearing in the European hat.
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> The King, a middle-aged, comfortable, somewhat heavy, but benevolent-looking man, with features deeply marked by small-pox, now made his appearance. He was surrounded by a crowd of women—mostly young girls—who did not in any essential way differ in appearance or dress from Malay women; except that their heads were shaved, leaving only the Siamese tuft of short, bristly hair; the teeth were filed and blackened after the disgusting Malay fashion; the sarong also was gathered up, and fastened with a girdle, the bosom being covered only with a salendong. They were, doubtless, fair representatives of the two or three hundred said to inhabit the royal Zenana.

When at Cambodia Mr. Helms received a visit from two French missionaries from the interior, who, having had no news for years from the western world, had bought an elephant and made a fatiguing journey to see the English traveller, of whose arrival a rumour had reached them. They were astonished to hear of the fall of Louis Philippe, and brought in with them sad news of the dreadful persecutions to which the missionaries in Cochin China had been exposed, having themselves a tale of dungeons and of torture to tell. It was persecutions such as these that gave the French, some years later, an excuse for interfering in the affairs of this region, and threw it into the hands of the subjects of Napoleon III. instead of the hands of those of Queen Victoria, for whom Mr. Helms hoped he had paved the way. The contrast between the French and English systems of colonisation is pointed out by the author, who, while acknowledging that the Frenchman's aim is probably a loftier one, and that religious proselytism, military glory, and scientific research are more imposing motive powers than the barter of Manchester and Sheffield goods, maintains, as we have said, that with all their noble qualities the French are not good colonists, and that experience has shown that trade is a more effectual civiliser than great military and naval establishments and public buildings on a large scale as at Saigon. It is, however, with Borneo that the mercantile career of Mr. Helms is mainly concerned, and he gives a very interesting account of that country and of the unfortunate disputes between Rajah Brooke and his nephew. Whilst acknowledging the great and heroic character of the former it is evident that Mr. Helms's own judgment in these unfortunate transactions is in favour of the latter; but the great value and interest of his book is rather in the pictures of the scenery of the great island which he gives, and the record of his personal experiences, than in the slumbering controversies which he awakes. The following sketch on the Sarawak River is worth extracting:—

> The scenery in the upper part of the river, particularly of the right branch, is extremely beautiful. The stream grows shallow here, with rapids; the rocks and pebbles are seen through the clear water, which in many places has worn its deep bed in the limestone, undermining the river banks, leaving huge shelving masses of limestone overhanging the water, upon which often grow mighty trees of fantastic shape, suspended over the river in a manner which makes one wonder how the roots can sustain the enormous weight. Overhead the branches meet, forming a green vault, and from which are suspended all the wondrous vegetable forms of the tropical forest. Garlands of creepers, and ferns in endless variety, hue, and form; flowers, too, though seemingly not abundant, are there, but owing to the height of the trees they are not readily seen without a glass; of orchids caelogyne, dendrobium, vanda, cypripedium, and above all the rhododendron, here an orchid, delight the senses by their beauty and fragrance. Nor is the dense mass of the surrounding foliage without its variety of tint, and its sombre hue serves to show off the graceful and flowering plants which line the bank. Here is the tree-fern, fifteen to twenty feet high, and above the white and crimson masses of the clerodendron are seen the orange and golden ixora and the lilac bongor. Here and there the precipitous sides of the limestone hills, looking like the hoary walls of some ancient ruin, covered with moss, ferns, and creeping plants, are seen above the trees, forming a picturesque setting to the beautiful vegetation. Now and again, marking past or present Dyak settlements, are groves of palms, or graceful groups of bamboo, while high over all the stately tapang tree rears its crown on a stem, staight as the poplar, and often 150 feet to the first branch.
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> How pleasant it was, after a day of fatigue and jungle-work, to glide down the stream amidst the great stillness of the forests, leisurely scanning the enchanting vista, while the sun was high in the sky. Gaudy kingfishers on the river side, flitted before the boat; or argus, or fire-back pheasants, leisurely taking wing across the river. A wood pigeon, perhaps, sat high on some exposed branch; or flocks of beautiful doves, of green, chocolate, yellow, and pink shades, passed on in rapid flight. Overhead, a whizzing noise might be heard: it would be the great wings of a flock of hornbills, who, with regular and powerful strokes, made a straight course for their destination. But of the songs of birds there were none, and when a flock of crows began to caw, it sounded like the sweet voices of old friends.
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> But when the sun got low on the horizon, the animal world gave signs of life; the call of birds, and buzz of insects then began, and as night approached the latter became more noisy; above all, the cicada, a green creature, with transparent wings a couple of inches long, sent forth piercing sounds which may be heard a mile away. It begins with a strong, trumpet note, which has been likened to the sharpening of a steel knife on a grindstone, but infinitely more penetrating. This note is very prolonged, and is followed rapidly by others, gradually getting fainter, at last dying away, when it begins anew with the first note, and so continues, filling the stillness of the night with its noisy trumpeting.
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> Often have these sounds sent me to sleep, when lying in my boat, moored in the deep shade of the overhanging trees; the rustling water running by, the surroundings solemn and dim, yet not all darkness, for there were trees and bushes overhanging the stream, throbbing with a brilliant light; and where the fire-flies in myriads flashed their light upon the darkness it was as though thousands of tiny stars were pulsating with a fitful glow, or as if electric sparks were flashing from the leaves.

It is mainly with that part of the country which was under Rajah Brooke's rule that Mr. Helms deals, and he has not much personal experience of the northern portion of the island in which the new Company, which has recently obtained a charter from the Crown, is about to enter on its labours. But he recognises the importance to England of the great harbours of North Borneo, should the time ever come when she has to fight to protect her commerce in the China Sea or on the Pacific, and he describes how these harbours are backed by vast coalfields in a healthy country with a moderate temperature and unrivalled resources. The great want is population, and this want he considers to be likely to be supplied from the Celestial Empire, which is sending forth its swarms of emigrants, and increasing its power over so many parts of the globe. He believes that New China rather than New Ceylon is the proper name for the country, which Sir Rutherford Alcock and his fellow-directors are bent on colonising, and that "to the Chinamen and the race which will "spring from their union with the Dyaks, and "not to the decaying Malay belongs the future "of Borneo."

After leaving Borneo Mr. Helms visited China and Japan, but he has little new to tell of these more familiar tracks. He concludes his very interesting volume, which we can cordially commend to our readers, with an account of his experiences in a different part of the world, when he made a vain attempt to resuscitate some mining operations on the coast of Lapland which had been originally undertaken about one hundred and fifty years since by Baron Schonberg, a Saxon mining official supplied from Dresden at the request of the Court of St. Petersburg. After many years' labour Schonberg was disgraced and sent out of the country with his men, either from political intrigues against him, or from the want of productiveness of the mines which he had opened. The tradition of his operations, which had been conducted on a very large scale, though under most unfavourable conditions, as far as the locality in which they are situated is concerned, had been kept alive, and the museum at St. Petersburg contained lumps of silver extracted from them. The official surveys and maps were also in existence, and a concession was granted to Mr. Helms to examine and work them for a limited time, with the option of taking them over for a consideration if the result were satisfactory. Mr. Helms saw enough to convince him that Schonberg's operations had been carried out regardless of cost, but the results obtained in the short time during which the new adventurer had to make up his mind, were not sufficient to justify him in starting a "Bear Island and White Sea "Mining Company, Limited." Though thus unsuccessful, the narrative of his proceedings is full of interest. It shows that our pioneer displayed the same vigour in action and the same energy of character among the dense gloomy forests which cover the north-west coast of the White Sea, the home of the bear and the wolf, where the miserable log-hut of the poor peasant hardly keeps out the snow and icy blasts from the Pole, as he had done among the marshy plains and mangrove swamps of Borneo, where the traveller has to make his way along some Dyak path formed

* *Pioneering in the Far East*. By Ludwig Verner Helms.—London: W. H. Allen and Co., 1882.

of stones, of trees, and bamboos, often only a few inches in diameter and raised one or more feet from the ground.

FRENCH LITERARY MEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.*

On the French stage it is a very wise custom to perform after a tragedy an amusing little work which will cheer up the spectators and dismiss them in good humour with themselves and everybody else. M. de Lescure has tried, most successfully, we think, to apply that system to the collection of memoirs on the French Revolution, which he now brings to a satisfactory termination. We have had, through a series of nearly twenty volumes, horrors of every kind exhibited before us: the taking of the Bastille, the storming of the Tuileries, the September massacres, and the Reign of Terror. We have been called upon to witness the agony of Royalty, the folly of the *émigrés*, the heroism of the Vendeans, and the bloodstained revels of the *sans-culottes*. From the 14th of July, 1789, to the 9th of November, 1799 (Brumaire 18, year viii.), we have watched the progress of a movement which was so scandalously misdirected, and has proved so miserable an abortion; now M. de Lescure invites us to calmer scenes and more pleasant episodes; from the political assemblies and the *Place de la Révolution*, he transports us to drawing-rooms and to the studies of literary men; his *dramatis personæ* are no longer Girondists, Jacobins, and Royalists, but writers and thinkers, whose only weapons were a pen and an inkstand.

In the suggestive introduction which opens the present volume M. de Lescure enumerates the various memoirs, which, although interesting from various points of view, could not very well form part of the collection to be edited. Some of them are too long—those of Favart and Collé, for instance others are too special, and have not that *biographical* importance warranted by the title of *mémoires;* a few, finally, are still copyright (those of the Prince de Ligne), or refer to events which are posterior to the establishment of the Consulate (Arnault Lacretelle). After a great deal of hesition and attentive reading, the learned editor has selected for publication in his volume, 1st, the memoirs of Duclos; 2nd, Florian's *Mémoires d'un Jeune Espagnol*, which are really a piece of autobiography; 3rd, Madame Suard's notice of her husband; and 4th, the sketch which the journalist Corancez devoted to Jean Jacques Rousseau. A brief glance at these several sources of information will appropriately be given here.

Author of two remarkable works on the history of Louis XI., and the Courts of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., Duclos was certainly one of the most distinguished *littéraires* of the eighteenth century, but he possessed a still greater merit—namely, that of being an upright, honest, straightforward character, at a time when the level of morality was extremely low, and when party interests constituted the standard of right and wrong. He may be defined a French Johnson, with all the *brusquerie* and the spirit of independence which characterised his English prototype. The autobiography of Duclos unfortunately gives us only a very brief space of his life. It was never completed, and the fragment we have at our disposal makes us regret that the author should have stopped so abruptly in his confessions. It would be difficult to find elsewhere more *piquant* details on the society of the eighteenth century, the fashionable *salons*, the literary clubs and their chief frequenters. Published in 1821, this valuable document has never been reprinted since, and has therefore all the attractions of a new work for the readers of the present generation. It would have been interesting to know what the opinion of Duclos was about Rousseau, Madame d'Epinay, Diderot, and the great leaders of public opinion in his time, but that, of course, is out of the question, and we must be satisfied with consulting on the *Encyclopédistes* other sources of information. Here it is that the memoirs written by Madame Suard on the life of her husband find their proper place, and have all their importance. Born in 1733, Suard prolonged till 1817 an active career as a journalist and an Academician. He was busily mixed up with the literary history of the last fifty years of the eighteenth century, and he remained to the end a perfect model of the urbanity, the conversational powers, the freedom of thought without irreligion, and the wit without coarseness which distinguished the best representatives of French society during the reigns of Louis XVI. and Napoleon. Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Rousseau—the two former especially—occupy a conspicuous space in the work we are now alluding to, and we may note, by the by, that Madame Suard helped to refute the legend which has so long passed current on D'Alembert's birth, and on his relations with Madame de Tencin. A sister of the well-known publisher, Pancoucke and, through that circumstance, introduced to all the celebrities of the day, Mdme. Suard had earned for herself a certain reputation as a writer; but her best production is certainly the *Essais de Mémoires sur M. Suard*, which, after having been most carelessly edited by Garat, now appear at last in a readable and attractive shape.

Let us now turn to Florian. Those amongst our friends who have hitherto fancied him to themselves as a bashful, retiring, modest youth, wholly absorbed in the study of Nature and the composition of his mild *bergeries*, will be astonished, on perusing his *Mémoires d'un Jeune Espagnol*, at finding in him a somewhat wild young officer, fond of garrison-life, and a great favourite with the ladies. He does not write in a very edifying manner, and his autobiography would not have deserved to be reproduced, had it possessed merely the interest of a *chronique scandaleuse;* but it contains besides a great many particulars on Voltaire's life at Ferney, the court of the Duke de Penthièvre, the French army, &c. Duclos, we have already said, began too late the writing of his memoirs, and had not time to finish them; Florian, on the other hand, broke off his own reminiscences rather abruptly, for a different reason. However indifferent he might be about disclosing to the public the weaknesses of his youth, he most properly thought that it would be dishonourable to make known those of the persons with whom he had been brought into contact, and he accordingly stopped where less scrupulous authors would have certainly discovered fresh motives for going on. Although the scene of Florian's memoirs is laid in Spain, it is extremely easy to recognise the real characters under the fictitious names given to them by the author. Thus, for instance, *Lope de Vega* is evidently Voltaire; *Fernico*, Ferney; *Dona Nisa*, Madame Denis, Voltaire's niece; *Segrès* stands for Gresset, and *Don Juan* for the Duke de Penthièvre.

Finally, we must just notice the short piece contributed by Corancez to the *Journal de Paris*, and which is extremely valuable, on account of the details it supplies on the last years and the death of the unfortunate Rousseau. Published originally in a newspaper, then as a pamphlet, it had become unusually scarce, and certainly deserved to be reprinted.

* *Mémoires Biographiques et Littéraires: Duclos, Florian, Madame Suard, Corancez.* Publiés avec Introduction, Notices, et Notes. Par M. de Lescure. 12mo. —Paris: Didot.

SOME THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

It was not to be expected that the vigorous assault on the *Revised Version* of the New Testament made in three successive numbers of the *Quarterly Review* should be borne in silence by the Revisionists. An attempt has, therefore, been made in *The Revisers and the Greek Text of the New Testament* (Macmillan) to reply to the trenchant criticism contained in the *Quarterly Review*. It is an attempt, however, which evades the main point in dispute. The Revisers substantially adopted a text for their revision which the *Quarterly* critic declares to be altogether vicious. Is Codex B so infallible that it deserves to be treated with greater respect than the rest of the uncials and the main body of the cursive manuscripts which have come down to us? To this the authors of this pamphlet reply that it is the oldest, or with one exception the oldest, manuscript we possess. This, however, is an assertion which requires proof. Some independent and competent witnesses doubt its claim to superior antiquity. But even were the allegatien true, it would not prove that the readings of this Codex were purer and more to be relied on than other manuscripts. Now, when Tischendorf declares it to be among the most vicious Codices we possess, that its omissions through the negligence of the transcribers are many, and that its repetitions—proofs at least of this negligence—are as numerous as its omissions, we have a fair right to inquire why the Revising Committee were induced to accept this corrupt manuscript as the main authority for the changes introduced into the text, and from the text into the translation put out as a revision of the Authorised Translation of the New Testament. It is this which demands an answer from the defenders of the Committee, an answer which is not made by exceptions against the style and taste of the *Quarterly* Reviewer—who, we grant, would not be himself, if he did not err in these particulars. His attack, however, is not repelled by the feebleness and meagreness of his respondent's reply. Is this all that can be said in defence of the Reviewer? As yet the Reviewer, we are compelled to say, is unanswered.

The second part of Mr. F. N. Oxenham's treatise, *What is the Truth as to Everlasting Punishment* (Kegan Paul) has just been published. It completes an inquiry which we noticed at the time of the issue of the first part. It is mainly taken up with the question, whether Origen was condemned in the Fifth General Council, and calls for no remark except that of reiterating our regret at the tone of this addition to Mr. Oxenham's former work.

The issue of the *Foreign Theological Library* of Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, for 1882, is completed by the publication of the two remaining volumes of Dorner's *System of Christian Doctrine*. With the whole work before us we can but express the satisfaction we felt at the possession of the former volumes of this summary—this summa—of the doctrines of Christianity, alike distinguished for its clearness, its catholicity, and moderation. These volumes, indeed, form in themselves a valuable library for the young theologian, and their contents are conveniently arranged for reference as well as for systematic reading. At the end of the fourth, the last, volume is a very good index, in itself no mean recommendation to four volumes on so extensive a theme as that of "Christian Doctrine."

The Yearbook of the Church (Elliot Stock), edited by Mr. Charles Mackeson, is the first volume of a yearly serial which is to give a record of work and progress in England, compiled from official sources. In contains a record of Episcopal and other important utterances on ecclesiastical topics, a digest of the proceedings in Convocation and at the Newcastle Congress, together with an account of all Bills in Parliament affecting the Church, and an obituary of deacons and clergy who have died, together with a list of Church preferments bestowed during the past year and other similar information—a kind of Annual Register, in short, of Church-work and of matters interesting to Churchmen; the whole printed in an official-looking volume which will be the precursor, we doubt not, of many a similar yearly volume of equally valuable and comprehensive information.

If the number of volumes of sermons on our table awaiting our notice be any criterion of the interest taken in pulpit oratory and pulpit instruction, and the demand either on the part of the public or of young and unfledged divines for sermons for reading, and perhaps for preaching, the pulpit is neither near its supersession, nor does it exhibit signs of decay. Books intended to teach the art of preaching issue from the press as regularly as ever. The volume of Dr. Austin Phelps, late Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, U.S., entitled *The Theory of Preaching* (Dickinson), specially addressed to beginners, which has just reached us, is a thorough and very intelligent examination of the mode of constructing a sermon, which ought to lead to the improvement of modern sermons, and contains more suggestive hints on pulpit oratory than we have met in any treatise which has recently fallen under our notice. The lecture on the choice of texts, on the application of texts, and on the best method of handling, abounds in good practical directions and warnings which, it is to be hoped, will be laid to heart by others beside those to whom these lectures were originally addressed. The illustrations lead us to think that, at least in some pulpits, matters have not much improved since Archdeacon Echard, at the close of the seventeenth century, wrote the trenchant but lively volume which he entitled *Grounds of Contempt of the Clergy considered.*

In his *Decay of Modern Preaching* (Macmillan) Mr. J. P. Mahaffy discusses the historical, the social, and the personal causes for the alleged diminished influence of the modern pulpit, and, in a small but thoughtful volume, suggests causes for the loss of influence and proposes some remedies by which this loss may be abated and the old influence regained. As might be expected, his remarks apply to set orations, to university sermons, or to discourses before refined and educated auditors, rather than to ordinary parochial sermons, though, in a measure, his words have their application to all sermons and to almost all assemblies. In contrast to many critics of sermons, he holds that "the world has been reformed, not by "preaching morals, but by preaching dogma," and that "what converted the world was not the "example of Christ's life; it was the dogma of "his death." The volume is distinguished for much originality and independence of thought, and is well worth a careful consideration even from men who will turn with distrust from the writer's conclusions.

In a convenient form and with information ample enough to satisfy most readers, Canon Luckock has supplied a history of the various changes which the Book of Common Prayer has undergone down to Tudor and Caroline periods. His *Studies in the History of the Book of Common Prayer* (Rivingtons) will fill a void which many have felt, and will give an account, free from party prejudice and partisanship, of the attempts at revision made from the days of Edward VI. to those of Charles II., together with notices of those divines and others who have influenced the public mind or have taken part in these several revisions. The volume is well-timed. It is instinct with a spirit of loyalty to the Church Catholic, and to that part of it blessed by the presence of such a Service-book as the English Church places in the hands of her members. It is fair in tone and charitable in temper, and the production of a man of learning. Originally addressed to the theological students at Ely, it will prove acceptable to theological students and candidates for orders in other places than that in which the lectures were originally delivered.

A small volumette—we really need some such diminutive—containing *Lectures on St. Paul's First Epistle to the Thessalonians*, by Rev. R. V. Dunlop (Grant, Edinburgh), is a suggestive book for those preparing a series of continuous Bible Readings on an entire Epistle, and the standard is one which may be easily attained by an earnest, zealous preacher.

The Doctrine of the Cross, by Rev. E. P. Scrymgour (Bell), is a contribution to the theory of the Christian life, written in a thoughtful spirit, with calm reasoning which will recommend it to many readers, and in a lucid style befitting the gravity of the subject-matter. A small volume well worth an attentive examination.

In *Logic and Life, with other Sermons*, by Rev. H. S. Holland (Rivingtons), we have a collection of thoughtful sermons, mostly academical, and preached before the University of Oxford. Hardly one of these but are worth reading and thinking on. Most of them are, however, in conception, chapters from a volume on the logic of religion, rather than sermons—at least such sermons as men ordinarily listen to—not the less valuable however for this, only possessing the less claim to be criticised as pulpit discourses. There are, however, other sermons in this volume which show the power of the writer to arrest the attention of less critical auditors. The sermons on Sacrifice, the Sacrifice of Innocence, the Sacrifice of the Fallen, the Sacrifice of the Man, the Sacrifice of the Redeemer, preached not before the University, but during Lent in St. Paul's Cathedral, are very thoughtful and suggestive; and the volume is one far above the standard of every-day sermons, though they are such sermons as we might have anticipated from the pen of Mr. Holland.

Those who would know somewhat of the effects wrought by American agency in educating the young in Greece and the Levant will be gratified by a small volume by Mrs. Pitman. *Mission Life in Greece and Palestine* (Cassell, Petter, and Co.) is at once a personal memoir or notes of mission work and an account of manners in countries which will always have for Christians a special interest, and which, in their unchanging character, illustrate ancient and biblical life and customs as well as the present condition of the people of these lands.

Canon Farrar's *Life of Christ* (Cassell, Petter, and Co.) has reached the stage of a "popular "edition." Of the book it is needless to express any opinion now. It has won its way on all sides, and the numerous and large editions already published attest the opinion of the public as to its merits and value. The "popular edition" is in all respects put forth in as handsome a form as the more bulky editions. It omits the woodcuts; beyond this we do not detect any omission. It is through this omission easy to carry in the pocket and to read by the fireside.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The arrival of Great Paul is a suitable occasion for the appearance of a new guide to the Cathedral, in one of the towers of which it has been hung. There is, if we mistake not, ample room for a cheap and effective *Handbook to the Cathedral of St. Paul*, such as that which Mr. Bevan and Dr. Stainer have just compiled for Messrs. Swan Sonnenscheim and Co. Dean Milman's interesting Annals and Mr. Longman's beautiful and attractive volume on the three Cathedrals supply a vast storehouse of information about our great London church, and the very admirable volume on St. Paul's which was not long since added to Mr. Murray's series of *Handbooks to the English Cathedrals*, leaves nothing to be desired in the interest of the class to which it appeals. But there are very many who cannot afford to purchase such elaborate and expensive works, and for them Mr. Bevan and Dr. Stainer's little volume will supply an acknowledged want. A brief sketch of the first and second church which took the place of the Temple of Diana is prefixed to the story of the new St. Paul's, which is here succinctly told, and the country visitor who makes his pilgrimage to Wren's glorious edifice as one of the sights of London could hardly desire a better companion. We are rather surprised to find no mention made of Mr. Poynter's design for the decoration of the dome, now on view at the Academy, which is at least as worthy of notice as those which are here recorded; but there does not seem to be any other serious omission. The comparatively large space allotted to the choir and the organist, are, we can hardly doubt, Dr. Stainer's contribution to the little volume, and they convey a good deal of curious information for which it would be in vain to search in the ordinary guide-books.

The Series of *English Men of Letters* continues with the same judicious selection of lives and the same care and ability on the part of the writers. In the last volume which has reached us Mr. Sidney Colvin has given us an adequate life of *Walter Savage Landor* (Macmillan), neither concealing the faults of character which entered into the somewhat strange compound of large intellectual gifts which attracted and of rugged unsocial qualities which repelled men who were brought into very near relations with the "leonine" man, who, during the almost ninety years of his life put forth works which will never be popular, but which have entered into and enriched the literature of England, and will contiue to stimulate thought for many a generation.

The Lawn Tennis Annual for 1882 (Frederick Warne and Co.), by Mr. L. S. F. Winslow, is both a manual of rules and directions for players of this fashionable and popular game, and also a record of matches played during the past year, together with the results of the matches. This Annual seems to have been compiled with care, and will, no doubt, find a place in the small collection of books which Lawn Tennis players may possess. The information respecting present and future matches appears to be very complete.

Lady John Manners has, in her pamphlet on the *Employment of Women in the Public Service* (Blackwood), handled a subject of much interest in, we need hardly say, a spirit which enlists our full sympathy even though it fails to convince us of the desirability of the change—for it is a change—which she advocates. If women are to become competitors to their husbands, fathers, and brothers, to any appreciable extent, in employments at present almost monopolised by the rougher sex, husbands must be supported by the earnings of their wives, fathers by the industry of their daughters, and brothers by the wages of their sisters. Were this the rule, the superior cheapness of woman labour would cease. If the industry of women could be used in creating new industries without banishing the old, then woman's employment in men's trades or occupations might be attended with all the advantages that its advocates claim for it; but, since this is not likely to be the case, to displace the labours of men and make them depend upon the industry of women, is no advantage to the nation economically, and would prove a very great social disadvantage.

Students of the New Testament will be glad to know of the publication of Dr. Tregelles' small volume—if it rises to the diguity implied in the word volume—*The Book of Revelation, translated from the Greek Text* (Bagster and Sons). This third edition is made from the last edition of the Greek Text edited by the translator, that of 1872. It is a useful book for comparison with the suggestions made by the Revisers of the Authorised Version.

The subject of the last volume of *The International Series* which has reached us is one of deep interest at this and indeed at all times: in it Dr. C. A. Young, of New Jersey, has given us a care-

fully prepared monograph on *The Sun* (Kegan Paul and Co.), profusely illustrated in real aid of the letterpress. In this volume we have a clear statement of the angry controversy as to the effect of the solar spots in which modern astronomers indulge, together with the latest theories as to the composition of the sun's body and the atmosphere which surrounds it. The chapters on the Chromosphere and the general results of the Spectrum are lucid and not over-technical; and the whole volume, embodying as it does the latest discoveries and the latest conjectures on solar phenomena, is an interesting record of the progress of atmospheric science so far as it relates to the luminary which "rules the day."

The current volume of *Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science* (Longman) contains the papers read at the Dublin Meeting of 1881, with an abstract of the discussion which followed upon their reading. Though not specially devoted to the consideration of subjects pertaining to Ireland, yet the place of meeting and the fact of its being convenient for the assemblage of natives of that country has led to a somewhat larger proportion of papers respecting Ireland. Perhaps the increased interest felt in Irish social and material economy has also had a share in this. And yet much of this now reads as the revelations of an antique scroll with which we have practically little to do, not that this, however, is by any means true; the phenomena which confront us at this moment have done so any time since the expedition of Strongbow and the imperfect conquest, and therefore the imperfectly established relations of Ireland with this its sister province. The paper on the effects of the "Sunday Closing "Act" deserves to be read with attention. The conclusion to which more than one of the speakers and readers are driven, that "there never was a time "of want, famine, and distress in this country that "drinking did not increase," is, we fear, true in some measure of other countries than Ireland. A humiliating truth notwithstanding! But when we read that there "never was a time in Ireland "when ordinary crime was at such a minimum," we recur instinctively to the extraordinary crime of its people, their brutality as shown in the torture of unoffending animals because the offending animals have a dispute with the landlords of the poor donkeys or cows, and their savagery towards women which the lowest Patagonian savages would not display. The papers on the overcrowding of dwelling-houses by the Recorder of Dublin, and that on artisans and labourers' lodgings, are of permanent value beyond the sphere to which they mostly relate, and altogether the volume may be compared with most of its predecessors without suffering by the comparison.

Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.'s cheap edition of *The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott* suffers under the disadvantage of being in double columns, and the type is, perhaps, a little smaller than the general reader would prefer. But it is very clear and legible considering the size, and having regard to the amount of matter which the volume contains we cannot find fault with it. The poems of Scott are not so much read now as they deserve to be; but we hope that so cheap and effective an edition of them, as that here presented, will make its way among the class of readers for whom it is intended—those who have a genuine admiration for true poetry, and are glad to have it presented to them in a form which is at the same time within the compass of their purse and not unworthy of their bookshelf.

Correspondence.

MR. GREEN IN PRISON AS A TRESPASSER!

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—In the *John Bull* of last week, you quote a letter from "Q.C." to the *Times* newspaper. These initials may mean "Q. in the Corner" or "Queen's Counsel" or perhaps something else. If they denote the mind of "Q. in the Corner" the only importance his words can have will be derived from their appearance in the *Times*, and as it is well known that this journal will greedily accept the feeblest composition directed against "Ritualism," which naturally is hated by its managers, among other less valid reasons, because it is a complete *terra incognita* to them, this importance vanishes at once. Diatribe against ritual may be feeble or strong, they know not, but admit it because it is against it. If these letters "Q. C." denote that they reveal the opinion of a Queen's Counsel, this is only another proof of the utter inability of the ordinary legal mind to grasp ecclesiastical questions, and of its general eagerness, in the face or because of this inability, to misstate them. One thing the *Times* has evidently not learned—that able men have given up writing against "Ritualism" in the ridiculous style of "Q. C."; or, if it has learned it, is obliged to submit to the inanities of such a writer on a subject which both of them desire to malign without either of them recognising its strong or knowing its weak points. Where else could we have found anything so intensely foolish, or so *mal à propos* to the subject upon which he desires to enlighten the public, as these words of "Q. C."?—

"Thorogood was not receiving *public pay* for doing one thing while he persisted in doing another, to the *annoyance of the lawful congregation of his church.* He was not persistently trespassing in a place where he had no more right, during suspension, than he had to sit down to dinner in Lambeth Palace whenever he chose, nor treating with contempt the order of the proper Court to abstain from so trespassing.

"*Mr. Green is not in prison as a punishment for Ritualism*, but solely because he cannot otherwise be kept from trespassing, and also from doing what is unlawful in that place, even if he were not trespassing.

"To let him out of prison without deprivation, and without any guarantee that he will not immediately trespass and break the law again, is *simply offering a premium to rebellion in England*, and telling everybody that if he will only be obstinate enough in defying the law it shall be repealed for him; for this is practically repealing it."

My only further comment on this wonderful effusion is to mark in italics those statements which may cause amusement to your readers, more versed in ecclesiastical affairs than either the *Times* or "Q.C.," and there leave it with regret at the *animus* which dictated it, though it may afford us some hilarity for the moment.

May 29. J. A. B.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Would you kindly publish the enclosed letter, and oblige yours faithfully,

H. A. M. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE.

10, *Dean's-yard, Westminster Abbey,*
S. W., May 31.

"*Whit-Monday*, 1882.

"My dear Hyndman,—Some time ago I wished to resign my place on the executive council of the Democratic Confederation, but you informed me then that it was not competent for me to do so until the next general meeting of your associated society. As that meeting is now about to be held, I take the opportunity of formally resigning a seat, which, as you are aware, I have not filled for some time past.

"With the general objects of your confederation I have considerable sympathy, especially with four points insisted on in your *Handbook of Democracy*, which originally commended your ideas to my mind, viz.:—1. Your manly views on foreign policy and your patriotic vindication of maritime rights. 2. Your denunciation of the caucus and all its works, and more especially of caucus-mongers. 3. Your statesmanlike appreciation of the Irish difficulty and its only possible solution. 4. Your desire to see the relations of capital and labour modified, so as to insure more favourable conditions of life to the great bulk of the people of this country.

"It is only when you descend from the general to the particular, and translate these principles and others into a series of 'middle axioms,' that I can no longer follow you, and feel compelled to dissociate myself from you. Probably my mind is not sufficiently capacious to embrace that large bundle of practical reforms which constitutes the programme of the Confederation. If I might be allowed to say so, it is, in my opinion, a mistake to condescend so much to particulars. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, especially in practical politics. Each generation and each lustrum has its own most pressing problem to solve. To attempt to do more is to risk doing nothing. 'Qui trop embrasse mal étreint.' However, that is your business and that of the Confederation rather than mine. My only duty is when I find I cannot subscribe to your programme to withdraw from your body as soon as you will kindly allow me; and in withdrawing from it I am sure it will be superfluous for me to assure you of my great personal respect for yourself and my admiration for your talents and your disinterested patriotism and public spirit.

"I am, my dear Hyndman, yours very sincerely,
"H. A. M. BUTLER-JOHNSTONE.

"10, *Dean's-yard, Westminster Abbey.*"

A mass meeting is to be held in Hyde-park on Sunday week, under the auspices of the Democratic Confederation, at which, it is said, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., Mr. Hyndham, and others will speak and protest against the new coercive measures for Ireland.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of NOT inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13A.

(TWENTY-FIFTH QUARTER.)

1. R etor	T
2. A m	Y
3. D espai	R
4. I on	A
5. C ommo	N
6. A me	N
7. L oquacit	Y

NOTE.—Light 2: "Amy Robsart"; "Away" has been allowed as an alternative, some correspondent having apparently taken the line (———) to indicate an omitted word.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13B.

1. C las	S
2. A	E
3. V.	C
4. E leano	R
5. N in	E
6. D	T
7. I ndi	A
8. S ta	R
9. H istor	Y

Correct solutions to one or other of these Acrostics have been received from Conjecture, Culverin, Hero, Jib, Lathyra, Lance, Peewit, Sparks, Wylmcote, and Zulus.—10 correct, 30 incorrect; total, 40.

The Quarterly List will be published next week.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

Surely from some they still find sympathy and aid,
How else my second could they so long evade?

1.

The messenger to his Royal master lied,
And thus for himself obtained the bride.

2.

An English General from arms dismissed for shame,
Who with horse so slow to battle came.

3.

With what a heavy load upon his head
Condemned into the desert to be led.

4.

To give it we are generally glad,
To receive it often is too bad.

5.

This race with its ambitious cries,
The peace of Europe sorely tries.

6.

The author of all human woe.

7.

A race to Rome a worthy foe.

8.

Italian architect, whose name
From two Cathedrals merits fame.

9.

An army which, however much defied
No deadly weapon ever yet has tried.

LIBYS.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

The Upper House only sat for a few minutes. In the Lower House numerous questions were asked concerning affairs on Egypt. In reply to Sir G. CAMPBELL, Sir C. DILKE said: If the hon. member refers to papers he will see how far Arabi Pasha has expressed himself as servant of the Khedive. In regard to the proposed deposition of the Khedive, no further steps have been taken. In answering Mr. J. COWEN'S query, Sir C. DILKE assured him that the Government have every reason to suppose that the proposal for a conference will be accepted. The tone of the ambassadors in London is of the most friendly nature in regard to it, and all the foreign Ministers in foreign capitals have been equally friendly to it. No formal replies have yet been received. Sir H. D. WOLFF then asked:—Have the Government received any confirmation of the report that a proposal has been made to the Powers for the deposition of Prince Tewfik in favour of Prince Halim? But this, Sir C. DILKE said, was a question within the range of practical politics at the present moment. Then Sir W. LAWSON asked whether any confirmation had been received of the report that the English and French consuls had urged the Khedive to entrust the formation of a Ministry to Rajhab Pasha, who is described as being a cripple, and suffering from paralysis—(laughter)—one of the old school—(renewed laughter)—with a very bad reputation—(continued laughter)—and the author of the once famous national financial project, a man of anti-European sentiments, and pledged to destroy Anglo-French influence in Egypt? The answer was:—We have no information on the subject. After some further catechising, the House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, who acted as secretary of the Land League, was, says the Kilkenny correspondent of the Press Association, this morning released from Kilkenny gaol, where he had been confined as a "suspect." He left immediately for Dublin.

"Great Paul," having had its headstock attached, is now fairly swung in its timber cage by its gudgeons. The cross levers for the ringers' ropes will next be fitted to the headstock. But the actual ringing—that is, the full swinging of the bell—will not take place for at least another fortnight, as the moulding stones of the eye of the vaulting of the tower and other portions of the masonry, which have been removed for the raising of the bell, will have to be replaced and made firm before the swinging of the ponderous mass of metal will be permitted. The dedication will, however, take place to-day, at about 4 o'clock. After the afternoon service in the Cathedral, the choir will ascend the tower, and the dedication service will be solemnised. The splendid ring of twelve bells, erected in the north-west tower in 1878, will then peal forth, and "Great Paul" will be "knolled"—that is, the great bell will be swung over sufficiently for the pendant-clapper to touch the sound bow, and then, from the elevated height of the bell-chamber, its deep-toned musical note will be heard in and far around the City.

The appointment of Canon Wilberforce to the See of Newcastle does not altogether find favour with the *Record*. It says:—

Canon Wilberforce is a High Churchman. He signed the Remonstrance against the Purchas Judgment, but did not, so far as we know, join in Dean Church's Memorial for toleration of Ritualism. Canon Wilberforce has not been prominent in the great disputes which have of recent years swept over the Church; and very little is really known about him. This is especially the case in the north of England, and we are receiving many inquiries from clergy and others in the new diocese all in effect asking the same question—Who is he? No doubt a worse appointment might have been made, but it is much to be regretted, though we cannot pretend to be surprised, that Mr. Gladstone did not recommend to Her Majesty one of the many excellent and able men labouring in the northern counties, who add to zeal and devotion to their work a hearty love for sound Protestant Evangelical principles.

In excavating clay on Lord Normanton's estate near Crowland the workmen have exposed about three acres of a subterranean forest, ten feet below the surface. Some of the trees were in an admirable state of preservation, and one gigantic oak measured 18 yards in length. The trees are in such a condition that the oak can be distinguished from the elm, while a kind of fir tree seems to be most abundant, the wood of which is so hard that the trees can be drawn out of the clay in their entirety, root and branch; the surrounding clay contains quantities of the remains of flags, grasses, and types of lower vegetable life. The spot has been visited by crowds of people, including the local scientific societies.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, writes from Covenham St. Mary:—"If it happens to rain on Whitsun Day, must thunder and lightning follow, blasts, mildews, &c., but if it be fair, great plenty of corn.

'Pentecoste pluvieuse
N'est pas avantageuse.
Pentecostis pluviæ nil boni signant
Se piöv el de d'la Pentecoste
Töte i entrade no lè noste'—

i.e., if it rains at Pentecost, we shall be losers. Rain fell heavily between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Whitsun-Day. Whitsun Monday and Whitsun Tuesday were remarkably fine, and at intervals quite like summer."

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—"In the seventh year of Henry III. the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Lincoln enjoined the faithful not to sell victuals to the Jews nor have any communication with them, whereupon the King ordered the Sheriffs and Mayors to issue counter injunctions, and to imprison any one who refused to supply the necessaries of life. Thirteen years later the Bishop of London followed the course adopted by his episcopal brethren, and the King issued a writ to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London to stop the evil. In the reign of Edward I. the Archbishop of Canterbury threatened to excommunicate any one in the province of Canterbury who should have any intercourse with the Archbishop of York, or supply him or his servants with the necessaries of life. He was subsequently obliged by the King and Parliament to revoke his threats."

The first volume of the Canadian Census Statistics of 1881 has just been submitted to the Dominion Parliament by the Hon. J. H. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, and contains various interesting schedules, among which are those relating to the religions and nationalities of the population. With regard to the former the particulars are as follows:—Roman Catholics, 1,791,982; Presbyterians, 676,155; Adventists, 7,211; Baptists, 225,236; Free Will Baptists, 50,055; Mennonites, 21,234; Brethren, 8,831; Church of England, 574,818; Congregationalists, 26,000; Disciples, 20,193; Episcopal (Reformed), 2,596; Jews, 2,393; Lutherans, 46,350; Methodists of all classes, 742,981; Pagans, 4,478; Protestants, 6,519; Quakers, 6,533; Unitarians, 2,126; Universalists, 4,517; no religion, 2,634; other denominations, 14,269; not given, 86,769. Total, 4,324,810. The population of Canada includes the following nationalities:—Africans, 21,394; Chinese, 4,383; Dutch, 30,412; English, 881,301; French, 1,298,929; Germans, 255,319; Icelanders, 1,009; Indians, 108,547; Irish, 957,403; Italians, 1,849; Jews, 667; Russians, 1,227; Scandinavians, 4,214; Scotch, 699,863; Spanish and Portuguese, 1,172; Swiss, 4,588; Welsh, 9,947; all others, 43,587. According to nativity, the population of the Dominion stands thus:—Natives of England, 169,504; Ireland, 185,528; Scotland, 115,062; Ontario, 1,467,988; Quebec, 1,227,809; Prince Edward Island, 101,047; Nova Scotia, 420,088; New Brunswick, 288,265; British Columbia, 32,775; Manitoba, 19,590; Territories, 58,430; other British possessions, 10,348; France, 4,389; Germany, 25,328; Italy, 777; Russia, 6,376; Spain, 215; Sweden and Norway, 2,076; United States, 77,753; other countries, 14,169. The male population of Canada number 2,188,854, and the females 2,135,956; married, 1,380,084; widowed, 160,330; unmarried, 2,784,396. Canada was divided for census purposes into 192 districts, and 2,139 subdistricts.

The Rev. H. C. M'Cook has been studying the mode of constructing webs prevailing among the orb-weaving spiders, and he seems to have confirmed his previous opinions that the silk-line framework or foundation of their webs is laid in the first instance by the help of a current of air carrying the thread. In a great number of cases Mr. M'Cook observed the spiders passing from point to point by means of lines emitted from their spinnerets and entangled upon adjacent foliage. These mimic "wire bridges" were of various lengths, owing to the direction of the wind and the relative positions of the spider and the fixed objects around it. Lines of 2ft. to 4ft. were frequent; lines of from 7ft. to 10ft. occurred pretty often; one line had been measured for a length of 26ft., and in several instances they had been observed stretching across country roads of from 30ft. to 40ft. width. He had also observed some of these carried by the wind directly from the spider's spinnerets; had watched the entanglement; had seen the spider then draw the threads taut, and finally cross upon them. These air-laid bridge-lines were often used for the frames of the orb, though undoubtedly the foundations for these were also very frequently made as described by the Rev. O. Pickard (Cambridge), by the spider fixing its line to one spot, then traversing the distance to some other spot and then hauling in the slack. The observations of Mr. M'Cook show nothing like a deliberate purpose in connecting the point of occupancy with any special opposite point. The spiders seem to act in the matter very much at haphazard, but with a special instinct of the fact that such behaviour would secure available attachments. Many of the bridge-lines were evidently tentative, and were chiefly at the mercy of the breeze, although some observations seemed to indicate a limited control of the thread by manipulation. As a generalisation from many observations Mr. M'Cook concludes that webs built in large open spaces are perhaps always laid out by bridge-lines, while in more contracted spaces the frame-lines are generally carried around and often a foundation is the result of both methods.

The Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star and Herald*, in a letter which appears in that paper on May 4, says:—"A most interesting and important court-martial has just been brought to a close. In April last year Colonel Letelier was given the command of 700 men and sent to raid through the Junin Valley. His instructions, which were verbally given, limited him to adopting the usual military precautions in an enemy's country, and to the collection of war contributions from the towns and villages through which he passed. These instructions he exceeded, and, in addition, stole a large amount of the contributions he collected. Three others, Colonels Belisario, Romerco Roa, and Anacleto Lagos, and Major

Virgilio Mendez were tried with him. During this raid many atrocities were committed. The men were granted license which they willingly seized; and towns which had looked to the arrival of the Chilians as a signal for the establishment of good government were made heavy sufferers. People who to-day would have been friendly to Chili were compelled to become its enemies, although they were unarmed, and much of the trouble now going on in the interior was created by the manner in which the expedition was conducted. One instance of this is given in the charges against Letelier. He is proved to have seized an Italian named Ciessa, and to have tried him as a Peruvian citizen, for having given money to the Peruvian cause. Ciessa was tried and condemned to death on these grounds. The sentence was commuted through his delivering over his whole fortune, amounting to 39,000dols., and his friends subscribing 12,000dols. among them. Fifty-one thousand Chili dollars was the ransom imposed and paid. The whole transaction sheds little lustre on the Chilian army, but what makes the matter worse, the money was retained by those who took part in this act of brigandage. The sentence given by the court-martial is as follows:—Letelier is deprived of command and condemned to six years' imprisonment with hard labour. He is absolutely prohibited re-entering the army, and his property and effects are confiscated to the State in repayment of the 83,000 Chilian dollars which it is proved he took from the contribution and ransom fund. Lieutenant-Colonel Ros is proved to have likewise appropriated from the same fund 24,100 dollars, and he is ordered to pay that amount, be cashiered, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Lieutenant-Colonel Anacleto Lagos is proved to have appropriated 9,688 dollars, and is cashiered and condemned to 571 days' imprisonment; while Major Virgilo Mendez, who proved that he retained 4,310 dollars for his own use by order of Letelier, the commander of the expedition, is ordered to be set at liberty, in consideration of his lengthy arrest having satisfied the ends of justice in his case. The trial has lasted nine months. It is believed that the sums obtained by the chiefs of the expedition were much greater than appear in the charges against them, but they had managed to conceal the amount collected in some cases. The expedition was gallantly and ably conducted in a military sense, but it was tarnished by the rapacity and cruelty which characterised the conduct of its leaders."

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday afternoon before the University of Oxford by Professor Monier Williams on the three principal religions now confronting each other in the world. Buddhism, he contended, was not entitled to be called a religion, for it recognised no God and no immortal soul. It was our duty to examine non-Christian systems reverently and impartially, and on their best side as well as on their worst. Christianity was the perfect embodiment of eternal truth, fragments of which were scattered through other systems. There was more common ground between Hindooism and Christianity than between Islam and Christianity. All three religions asserted the unity of God. According to Islam God was absolutely one, and had never become incarnate. According to Hindooism the one God manifested Himself in innumerable incarnations and visible forms. The Koran and the Veda claimed to be the actual words of God. They were objective revelations and had no subjectivity like the Christian's sacred Scriptures. The feeling after truth in Hindooism was remarkably displayed in its doctrine of triple manifestations of the Godhead. The Indian's daily prayer from the Rig-veda might be used by Christians, if "Sun of Righteousness" were substituted for "Sun." Hindooism has no one special founder, and Mahomet denied that he was the founder of Islam. His mission was to bring back the people of Asia to the true Monotheistic creed, which he affirmed had existed since Abraham—the first Moslem. Yet Islam certainly centered in Mahomet. His career was divided into two halves. At Mecca he was the earnest religious teacher and enthusiast. At Medina he was far more—he was military leader, statesman, and king. The Koran grew like patchwork, piece after piece, botch after botch; its teaching expanded in response to the needs of the mighty forces set in action by Mahomet. The Talmud and the spurious Gospels formed the soil out of which the tangle of later doctrine ramified. The heaviest charge against Mahomet was, that he encouraged, by precept and example, sexual license and a low estimate of women. This was a canker ever eating into Moslem home life and spreading to Moslem national life. It was true that Islam was once the soul of progress, but having reached a certain point it appeared to lapse backward, whereas the Christian's career was ever onwards. In some parts of India Mahomet and Ali received divine honours, and the lowest classes of Hindoos were occasionally to be found worshipping at Mussulman shrines as Mussulmans were at Hindoo shrines. The two religions now co-operated harmoniously. Temples and mosques were reared side by side. Could no treaty of peace be adjusted between Islam and Christianity? The lecturer thought not. A vast chasm separated the two systems. A Trinitarian Christian would have less difficulty in coming to terms with Hindooism, notwithstanding its repulsive idolatry and its doctrine of soul-transmigration, than with Mahomedanism. Christians could never have fellowship with a religion which regarded the doctrine of Christ's association with God the Father as a blasphemous fable, and offered its adherents a paradise more material and carnal than that from which their first parents were expelled.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Society of Arts, Captain R. F. Burton read a paper entitled "Gold on the Gold Coast." The author, after some references to the joint exploration conducted by himself and Captain Cameron, R.N., quoted an extract from his own *Wanderings in South Africa*, published in 1863, containing a prediction that "Africa would one day equal half a dozen Californias." In that work he had also shown that Western Africa was the first field to supply the precious metal to Europe. He then detailed in graphic terms the route through the auriferous districts followed by himself and his companion after their landing in January 25 of the present year at Axim, the chief outport of the future gold business. He went out doubting with others the possibility of making the rich mines and diggings pay. He returned thoroughly satisfied. He showed compendiously how he reached the conclusion that two out of the four obstacles deemed most fatal to success—Ashantee obstruction, the expense of transporting machinery and working skilled labour in a wild country, lack of hands, and the climate—were more bugbears, while the other two could be easily surmounted. In his recapitulation, Captain Burton said the good news they brought home was the prodigious wealth of the land. He knew nothing to equal it in California or in Brazil. Gold dust was panned by native women from the sands of the sea-shore. Gold spangles glittered after showers in the streets of Axim. Gold was yielded by the lump of yellow "awish" rivetting the wattle walls of hut and house. Their washings ranged from half an ounce to four ounces a ton. There, then, was the gold, and it would be our fault only if it stayed there. During the last century this section of the West African coast yearly exported to Europe between three millions and three and a half millions of sterling gold in the shape of dust, nuggets, and bars. The abolition of slavery and the manumission of "pawns" brought the average down to £126,000 during the last decade. But we had in our hands the best of slaves—the tireless machine, the steam navvy, and the quartz stamp. "Long Tom" and "Broad Tom" would do single-handed in a day the work of a whole gang of negroes. Moreover, England wanted gold. A few years ago her annual supply was £25,000,000, now it was but £18,000,000. He saw no difficulty in again raising the export from West Africa to the highest figure it showed during the last century, and he knew no land better able to supply the amount wanted by England to preserve the balance of the precious metals than this old-new California, our own neglected Eldorado, the Gold Coast. Captain Burton having finished the reading of his paper, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., who presided, opened the debate, in which Mr. Johns, Sir Thomas Cornish, Mr. Walker, Mr. Oliver Pegler, Mr. Liggins, Dr. Hewan, Mr. Mast, Dr. Hyde Clarke, and others confirmed, for the most part from personal knowledge of the Gold Coast, the testimony of the two travellers.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. H. Briggs, to Curacy of Hursley, Winchester.

Rev. C. E. Cornish, Vicar of South Petherton, to Vicarage of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. W. E. Cox, Vicar of Chittlehamholt, to Rectory of Georgeham.

Rev. W. W. Goddard, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Saviour, Hoxton.

Rev. C. J. Gordon, Curate-in-Charge of Langport, to Vicarage of St. Mary, Far Coton, Northampton. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough.

Rev. W. J. Humble-Crofts, Vicar of Frickley-with-Clayton, Doncaster, Rector of Waldron, Sussex. Patrons, Exeter College, Oxford.

Rev. R. P. Linfield, to Iucumbency of St. Stephen, Elton, near Bury. Patron, the Vicar of All Saints, Elton.

Rev. G. Sandberg, Curate of St. Clement and St. Mary, Sandwich, to the Chaplaincy of the Seckford Hospital and Almshouses, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Patrons, the Governors.

Rev. J. C. Taylor, to the Vicarage of Harmondsworth.

Rev. D. P. Ware, St. John's College, Cambridge, Curate of St. Mary's, Glasgow, Incumbency of St. Cuthbert's, Hawick, N.B. Patrons, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Dalkeith, and the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON:—Revs. D. G. Lathom Browne, B.A., to St. Ann, Stamford-hill; T. Evans, to Christ Church, Notting-hill; R. A. Hatchard, to St. James, Curtain-road; J. Maxwell-Lyte, M.A., to St. Peter, Eaton-square; J. Simpson, to Littleton; S. S. Skeen, to All Hallows', Bromley St. Leonard's; R. St. Leger, B.A., to St. Leonard, Shoreditch; S. Wilson, M.A., to St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington; and W. E. Littlewood, M.A., to be a Diocesan Home Missionary.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Rev. J. Mitchell, M.A., to Westbury, Wilts.

OBITUARY.

May 24, at Ardbraccan Rectory, Navan, county Meath, the Very Rev. John Brownlow, Dean of Clonmacnois, for 39 years Rector of Ardbraccan, aged 77 years.

May 26, at the Vicarage, King's Langley, Herts, the Rev. Henry Wade Hodgson, aged 63 years.

May 28, at Gloucester, the Rev. John Perkins Clark, M.A., Minor Canon and Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, aged 70 years.

May 27, at the Rectory, Pilham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. John Maxwell Weir, LL.D., D.C.L., aged 67 years.

May 28, at Lyons, Henry Thompson Adamson, B.D., formerly Vicar of Benthall, Salop, in his 66th year.

May 29, at Brighton, the Rev. S. E. Smith, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Bush End, Hatfield Broad Oak, aged 45.

May 30, at Cowley Rectory, Uxbridge, John Crosier Hilliard, M.A., 30 years Rector of Cowley, aged 61.

May 30, at Buxton, Derbyshire, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Robertson, the Rev. Cyrus Morrall, of Plas Yolyn, near Ellesmere, Salop, aged 78.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The Judges have awarded the Gaisford Greek prizes as follows:—

For Greek Prose—to William Ross Hardie, scholar of Balliol.

For Greek Verse—to William Ross Hardie, scholar of Balliol.

The petition of the University to the Queen in Council against a statute made by the Commissioners, transferring the nomination of examiners from the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to certain boards of electors, has, on the recommendation of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council, been dismissed, and the statute has been ordered to be laid before Parliament.

The Dean of Christ Church has been nominated by Corpus Christi College as a permanent elector to Whyte's Professorship of Moral Philosophy; the same society has also nominated Sir Henry Maine, and the Hebdomadal Council has nominated Dr. Markby as permanent electors to the Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence. Corpus Christi College has also nominated its President as an elector to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, and Professor Henry Smith as an elector to the Professorship of Jurisprudence.

Convocation on Tuesday passed a degree declining a bequest by the late William N. T. Marsh Lushington Tilson, clerk in holy orders, of the sum of £1,000 for the establishment of certain annual sermons, the University at the same time "recognising the liberality and kindly intentions of the testator." The bequest was for the payment of a sum yearly to a preacher, to be selected by the authorities of the University (being of strictly Evangelical or Low Church views and a M.A. of at least ten years' standing), who shall preach in the University pulpit two sermons at least annually, upon the past history and religion of the Jewish nation and upon the prophecies in Holy Writ relating to the return of that nation to Judæa, and the restoration to it of its former glory.

CAMBRIDGE.

The election of a Professor of Animal Morphology took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Francis Maitland Balfour, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, was, by a unanimous vote of the members of the electoral roll, selected to fill the newly-established chair.

The professorship was established by a grace of the Senate passed on the 11th ultimo by virtue of the provisions of the University statute, for the establishment of additional professors. The stipend attached to the chair is £300 per annum, and it is provided the professorship shall terminate with the tenure of office of the professor first elected, unless the University shall decide that the professorship shall be continued. The Council of the Senate in their report recommending the foundation of the professorship laid stress on the fact that the teaching of biology in Cambridge had lately been most successful and had rapidly developed. The classes are now so large that the accommodation provided a few years ago has already become insufficient. It was well known that one branch of this teaching—viz., that of animal morphology, had been created in Cambridge by the efforts of Mr. F. M. Balfour, and that it had grown to its present importance through his ability as a teacher and his scientific reputation. The service to the interests of Natural Science thus rendered by Mr. Balfour having been so far generously given without any adequate academical recognition, the benefit of its continuance was entirely unsecured to the University, and the progress of the department under Mr. Balfour's direction remained liable to sudden check. Upon this representation the Senate unanimously concurred in the report of the Council and established the professorship.

The new professor is a son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, Preston-kirk, and was born in 1851. He was educated at Trinity College, and graduated in the Natural Science Tripos in 1873, being placed second in the first class. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity on the first occasion on which he was eligible—viz., in October, 1874. He at once took an active part in conjunction with Dr. Michael Foster in the prosecution of the study of biology, and very early obtained a high reputation, not only as a teacher, but as an original investigator. In 1878 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and is now a member of the Council of that learned body. In November of last year he was awarded a Royal medal by that society, and the claims for that distinction are thus stated in the proceedings of the society:—

"Mr. Balfour's investigations in embryology and comparative anatomy have placed him thus early in life in the front rank of original workers in these branches of science. His monograph upon the development of elasmobranch fishes, published in 1878, embodies the results of several years' labours, by which quite a new light has been thrown upon the development of several important organs in the vertebrata. More recently Mr. Balfour has published a most important work on comparative embryology in two large and fully illustrated volumes, which stands alone in biological literature, not only as an admirable and exhaustive summary of the present state of knowledge respecting the development of animals in general, but by reason of the vast amount and varied character of the original researches which are incorporated in its pages."

In addition to the works above alluded to, Mr. Balfour has published in conjunction with Dr. Michael Foster *Elements of Embryology*. He has also contributed a very large number of smaller memoirs to the proceedings and transactions of the Royal Society, the Zoological Society, and the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. Last year he was elected President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, an office which he now occupies. He is also one of the secretaries of the British Association. He was one of the examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1879, 1880, and 1881, and is a member of the Board of Natural Sciences Studies.

The examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., have issued the following class list, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order:—

Class I.—Adami, Christ's; Bateson, St. John's; Carter, Emmanuel; Clementson, St. John's; Davis, Trinity; Evans, Clare; Gibbons, Christ's; Goodman, St. John's; Graham, Caius; Harker, B.A., St. John's; Harmer, King's; Head, Trinity; Maudsley, Christ's; Miley, Trinity; Morrison, Christ's; Percival, Trinity; Ransom, Trinity; Reid, non-collegiate; Roberts, St. John's; Ryan, B.A., King's; Shipley, Christ's; Small, Christ's; Threlfall, Caius; Thompson, Trinity.

Class II.—Andrew's, St. John's; Bisahopp, King's; Browne, Pembroke; Clarke, Caius; Copeman, Corpus; Corry, Caius; Dudfield, Trinity; Evans, King's; Fenton, St. John's; Fraser, Pembroke; Herries, Trinity; Holloud, Trinity; Ledlie, Christ's; Meade, B.A., Corpus; Randell, B.A., Pembroke; Sidebotham, Caius; Stericker, Clare; Swain, Emmanuel; Wakefield, Trinity; Weston, Caius.

Class III.—Anderson, Caius; Brown, Caius; Coombe, Caius; Drummond, Trinity; Dumergue, Corpus; Hensley, B.A., Christ's; Le Brocq, Christ's; Sing, Christ's; Smart, Caius; Tebb, St. Peter's.

The following candidates for the Tripos have acquitted themselves so as to deserve an ordinary B.A. degree—viz., Barton, Caius; Hinnell, Pembroke; Nichol, Caius; Smith, Caius; Vinter, Sidney; Watson, Christ's; C. Wilson, Jesus; Winstone, St. John's.

The following candidates for the Tripos have acquitted themselves so as to be excused the general examination for the ordinary B.A. degree:—Browning, Clare; Lynch, Caius; Powell, Trinity; Sympson, Caius.

The examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., publish the following class list of women students:—

Class I.—Aitken, Girton; Greenwood, Girton Wood, Girton.

Class II.—Steedman, Girton; Turrell, Newnham.

Class III.—Edge, Girton.

The Council of the Senate have issued an amended report on the recognition of new institutions for academical education by the University under the title of "Public Hostels." A memorial against the proposal, signed by 60 resident members of the Senate, has been sent to the Council, and a further announcement that the grace will be non-placeted has been circulated, signed by Mr. Oscar Browning, the Senior Proctor, Mr. E. W. Blore, Mr. R. Burn, Mr. F. G. Howard, Mr. Kenny, Mr. P. T. Main, Professor Munro, Mr. G. W. Prothero, Mr. J. S. Reid, and Mr. H. M. Taylor.

The special examinations for the ordinary B.A. degree commenced yesterday. There are 316 candidates as compared with 280 in the Easter term of 1881. The numbers in the various subjects are as follows:—Theology, 141; logic, 2; political economy, 31; law, 64; modern history, 28; chemistry, 23; geology, 3; botany, 7; zoology, 3; mechanism and applied science, 0. The lists of those approved will be published on or before the 15th instant. The theological list will be arranged in three classes—the first class in order of merit, the second and third classes in alphabetical order. In the other subjects the names are arranged in two classes, the first being in order of merit, and the second class in alphabetical order. The successful candidates will be admitted to the B.A. degree at a Congregation to be held on Saturday, June 17, at 10.

At a Congregation on Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—A. M. Marshall, St. John's.

M.D.—G. Marden, W. Stokes, St. John's.

M.A., Honoris Causa.—Doctor Waldstein.

M.A.—W. Barnard, J. G. Carter, C. J. Daun, J. A. F. Maitland, W. Heath, A. H. Lyde, A. W. Pulteney, F. H. Salisbury, B. Savory, H. P. Smith, T. Urmson, Trinity College; C. J. Andrews, E. M. Baker, W. J. Burn, G. F. Coombes, F. C. Finch, C. E. Gaussen, C. E. Hubbard, T. H. Irving, J. F. Johnson, W. J. Lee, P. Saben, B. W. Smith, St. John's; F. L. Cope, Pembroke; G. N. Ash, W. L. Grane, Caius; C. G. Allum, G. H. Emmott, Trinity Hall; J. H. Scholefield, R. W. Taylor, Corpus Christi; T. W. Greenall, J. D. Holt, Queens'; J. H. Haslam, St. Catharine's; C. R. Gorton, S. F. Hooper, H. Lund, E. Owen, E. C. Parmenter, G. A. Shoppee, A. H. Snowden, R. Williams, Jesus; T. H. Baines, J. F. Downes, J. Wallace, Christ's; J. A. Laurie, E. A. Lee, J. L. Nightingale, Emmanuel; J. J. James, W. Lund, Sidney.

B.L.—A. G. F. Howell, J. W. Lowther, C. N. Nicholson, Trinity; G. A. Shoppee, Jesus.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The choir of St. Michael's, Cornhill, City, were vested in surplices, on Ascension Day, for the first time.

A large congregation, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, assembled at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday, to hear the new Bishop of Newcastle preach.

There seems reason to expect that the Revised Version of the Old Testament will be published during the year 1883.

The annual meeting of the Church Defence Institution will be held in the National Society's Rooms, Sanctuary, Westminster, on Thursday, July 6, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

The following will be the preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral during the present month:—4th (Trinity Sunday)—morning, the Rev. James Fleming (Bishop of London's ordination); evening, the Rev. Berdmore Compton. 11th (Hospital Sunday)—morning, the Bishop of London; evening, the Rev. R. M. Grier, vicar of Rugeley. 18th—morning, the Rev. H. W. Tucker; evening, the Rev. H. B. Ottley, vicar of St. Margaret's, Ilkeley. 25th—morning, the Rev. D. Moore; evening, the Rev. E. C. Wickham, Head Master of Wellington College. Archdeacon Hessey will preach on the Sunday afternoons for Bishop Piers Claughton, the Canon-in-Residence, who, we regret to say, is seriously ill.

The preachers in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, for June are as follows:—4th—morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, rector of Woolwich. 11th (Hospital Sunday)—morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr-Glynn, vicar of Kensington. 18th—morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. A. G. Meugens, vicar of Burton Joyce. 24th (St. John Baptist)—morning, the Rev. W. K. Bedford, rector of Sutton Coldfield. 25th—morning, the Rev. Henry White; evening, the Rev. R. T. Davidson, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Bedford's East London Church Fund is now supporting in the rural deaneries of Hackney, Spitalfields, Stepney, and Tottenham, with a population of 746,000, twenty-three additional clergy, whose stipends are paid in full. It also assists in paying fifteen curates. A number of parochial Mission women are also employed, and a deaconess's home has been established. Christ Church, Oxford, and the schools of Eton, Winchester, Marlborough, Uppingham, and Felstead each support a clergyman in a new district. The first year's income was £8,632, of which £1,231 was contributed in offertories, nearly half (£607) being given at St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

The tenth annual congress of Church school managers and teachers was opened in Gloucester on Thursday. Bishop Ellicott presided, and delivered an address on the new code which, he felt persuaded, was an honest, earnest, and successful effort to rectify, strengthen, and consolidate the elementary school teaching in this country. It was absolutely necessary that a decided change should be made, and it had been made with singular fairness, but Church schools must strengthen themselves.

The bazaar at St. Paul's, Haggerston, in the parish of Shoreditch, in aid of the Mission Fund, was opened on Wednesday by the Princess Christian. Her Royal Highness was attended by Colonel and Mrs. Grant Gordon, and was received at the school entrance by the vicar, the Rev. S. J. Stone. After a short and earnest address, given by the Bishop of Bedford, the Princess declared the bazaar open, and then visited each stall in succession. As her Royal Highness left the bazaar she was presented with a bouquet by Miss Florence Boyd, a little niece of the vicar. Among others present were Lady Selborne, Lady Claud Hamilton, Admiral and Mrs. Horton, Miss Broke, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Foster.

During the past few days the Archdeacon of Winchester has been holding his visitation courts, and while dwelling on the "extraordinary agencies" of the present day spoke of street preaching and the Salvation Army. He believed that the Army professed to reach those whom the clergy could not reach, and it was insinuated that the clergy considered themselves too high to go among the class sought out by the Salvation Army. He urged upon the clergy of his archdeaconry not to let this be said of them, but to awaken to their duty and that which was imposed upon them—not leaving outside one sheep that ought to be brought within the fold.

A three-light painted window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, has just been erected in the parish church of West Drayton. The subject of the window is "The Nativity," with angels bearing a scroll in the upper openings. It is the gift of Miss Rickards, in memory of her parents and sister.

The Rev. Mr. Bridger, of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool, who recently visited Manitoba, has now returned. A large party of settlers, taking advantage of Mr. Bridger's visit to Canada, placed themselves under his guidance and arrived safely at their destination. No difficulty was experienced in providing employment for the labourers and domestic servants; and the agricultural portion of the party, some of them men of considerable capital, are also in the way of being satisfactorily settled. Mr. Bridger met on his travels some of the families who went out to Canada a year or two ago with him, and they expressed much gratification at the progress they had been able to make.

The east window of Hubberston Church has been filled with stained glass in memory of the mother of the rector. The design includes a representation of the Crucifixion, and there is an inscription to the following effect:—

To the memory of Anne Rowlands, a devoted mother, who died December 3rd, 1881. Erected by her son, John Bowen Rowlands, rector of this parish. R.I.P.

Immediately under the figures are the words, "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus His mother."

The restoration of the ancient village church of St. Bartholomew, Shapwick, having been effected at a cost of about £2,000, to which the villagers have contributed largely, thanksgiving services were held on Tuesday week, commencing with a choral celebration at eight o'clock. At midday the preacher was the Rev. R. W. Randall, vicar of All Saints', Clifton. A handsome font-cover has been provided as a memorial of Miss Snow and Miss Pritchard, who were friends of the rector's family, and who were drowned while skating at Blandford on the 20th of December, 1879. The chancel is laid with tiles designed by the Prolocutor of Canterbury, Lord A. Compton, Dean of Worcester.

The following prayer on behalf of the Church Congress, which is to be held at Derby in October next, has been put forth by the Bishop of the diocese (Lichfield):—

Almighty God, who by Thy Holy Apostle has taught us to make all our requests known unto Thee, we humbly beseech Thee to grant Thy blessings to the Church Congress of this year. Do thou guide and prosper all those who are now engaged in the work of preparation, that they may both perceive and know what things they ought to do, and also may have grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same. Bless Thy servant our Bishop, and give unto him the spirit of power, and of love, and of sound mind; that so the pleasure of the Lord may prosper in his hands. Prepare the hearts of those who shall be called to speak, and of those who come to hear, that in all our words and works we may glorify Thy Holy Name; and grant us such success in this our undertaking, that it may bring strength and blessing to Thy Church and people. O Heavenly Father, give unto us the spirit of

unity, truth, and concord. Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and evil speaking be put away from us. Teach us to look not only on our own things, but also on the things of others. Help us to love as brethren, to be pitiful and courteous. Grant us the help of Thy Holy Spirit, and bless us out of the fulness of Thy love, for the sake of him Whose we are and Whom we serve, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

At the annual district meeting of the English Church Union, held on Thursday evening at Oxford, a letter was read from Dr. Pusey, in which he said :—

The exterminating party had persisted inveterately in keeping Mr. Green's prison bars fastened tight, while all but themselves wished to see him freed. However any might have differed from him, they felt his fifteen months' imprisonment to be a disgrace to our nineteenth century. They might mock and say that the gates of Lancaster Castle were locked on the inside, that Mr. Green could go out if he willed, on their terms. It needed only to renounce his convictions, to violate his conscience, to tell his people whom he loved that he had misled them by following a direction in our Common Prayer-Book, that the insertion of that direction at the last revision of our Prayer-Book was a mere blunder, that they might trifle with every direction of the Prayer-Book, neglect everything, contravene everything. One thing only they must not do—obey. This had been the battle. On the one side a strong will to obey, which was to be immured within iron bars lest it should be again free to obey; on the other force, under the sacred but abused name of law, bidding men disobey under the penalty of being imprisoned. And for this he was forsooth called obstinate in an age of softness and moral cowardice. Mr. Green had shown them a bright example of loyalty to conviction. The good which his imprisonment had worked was independent of the particular issues arised before Lord Penzance, or of the question of Lord Penzance's authority, who, while sitting to administer the law of the Church of England, broke the law which he had to administer, dispensing in his own case with the express provisions of those canons which he had to enforce on the clergy of the Church. Issues are thickening. The sacredness of marriage had been already assailed and profaned by the Divorce Court. Adultery had been promoted under the name of law. Law had disjoined whom God had joined. Adulterers and adulteresses had been blessed in the Name of God, and bidden to continue their adultery under the fiction of marriage, legal by man's law, but forbidden and abhorrent to God, whose name was profaned to bless it. A small active body set themselves some forty years ago to obtain a legal sanction for one sort of incest. The cancerous sore had spread reaching the very heart. People now consistently questioned whether the relations of the wife were anything to the husband, and the beautiful network of affection by which God knitted together the great human family was threatened with dissolution in our land as it had been elsewhere. Alas for poor England! Happy would it be if it knew in time its own happiness. Hereafter they who were living on here below might have to defend against human law the clergy who refused to bless in God's name incest, which God forbids, or to admit to communion those who in the Church's eyes are living in incest. Evil times were come upon the world far more than upon the Church. Worse were probably coming. Things looked like a preparation for some great crisis everywhere. If they prayed to Him as He bade them for those who persecuted them, a light would fall from Heaven upon some of them whom God knew, and they, too, would hereafter maintain the truths which now under these outward forms they persecuted.

On Monday week the chancel and a portion of the nave of St. John's, Upper Norwood, which have been built from the designs of Mr. Pearson, R.A., was opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of Bishop Tufnell, the Bishop of Bedford, and a large number of clergymen. In the chancel there is a brass bearing the following inscription :—

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. This foundation-stone of the Memorial Chancel of the Church of St. John-the-Evangelist, Upper Norwood, was laid on the 6th of May, MDCCCLXXVIII., in the Faith of Jesus Christ, and to the pious memory of Mildred Jane Bateman.

At the close of the service luncheon was served in a tent near the church, the vicar, the Rev. W. F. Bateman, presiding. In responding for the toast of his health the Archbishop observed that ever since he was a boy it had been said that the Church of England was going to pieces. If there were present any Nonconformists—with whom, by the way, they hoped always to live in friendship—he would remind them that their strength was the Church of England's. The Church of England did a great work, and if the Nonconformists were to maintain the privileges they enjoyed, they had better help the Church to preserve theirs, for, if destroyed, the echo of the injury inflicted on the Church of England would be heard among many other denominations besides their own.

On Whitsun Day the Rev. S. G. Hatherley, archpriest of the Greek Church, held service at St. Raphael's, Bristol, which has been closed some years, the Rev. A. H. Ward having been inhibited by Bishop Ellicott for ritualistic practices. The Greek rite was followed, but the congregation numbered only about a score of persons.

On Saturday the Bishop of Carlisle opened the Mission chapel which has been erected for the St. Peter's-square district of Leeds parish church. The building, which stands on a site given by Lord Derby, will accommodate 300 worshippers, and the school below it 500 children. It has cost about £3,500. Amongst the gifts which have been made to the chapel is a chalice in memory of the Rev. G. G. Goodwin, a son of the right rev. Prelate, and for some time a curate at St. Peter's.

Writing a few days since from Lancaster gaol to a brother clergyman, the Rev. S. F. Green says :—

Very few, comparatively, even yet realise what we are contending for, and it is becoming very apparent that the very idea of the Church, as a body or society, has almost disappeared from our fellow-countrymen's thoughts; hence it is not strange that the spiritual jurisdiction should seem to them some strange unheard-of thing. It is a honour to be called upon to contend in such a cause as this; for the spiritual jurisdiction is not an ornamental adjunct of the Church; but her very existence depends upon it. Is it not strange that the same century should have seen in operation, on the one hand, "Benefit of Clergy," and, on the other, the Public Worship Act? In the former case we see the State, out of reverence for the Church, waiving its jurisdiction over undoubted criminals, and in the latter case we see a Legislature, which does not even profess Christianity, ignoring the spiritual jurisdiction *in toto*, and claiming to exercise a jurisdiction in spiritual matters within the Church. Here certainly are two extremes. Of course, I do not regret the abolition of "Benefit of Clergy" in itself; I merely mention it as showing the reverence of our fathers for Christ's Church, very different to the aggressive assertion of a secular court.

A very beautiful stained-glass window, commemorating the Queen's recent providential escape from assassination, has been placed in the chancel of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor. The window, which is lancet-shaped, consists of three panels, the subject of the upper one being the Ascension; that in the middle contains a crowned female figure of queenly aspect, seated on a chair of state and holding a sceptre in her right hand and a wreath in the left; behind the throne is St. Michael resisting Death, who carries a flaming torch and a sword, the blade of which is broken into pieces; the lower panel has a figure of the Saviour and a woman kneeling at His feet. The inscription is as follows :—"To the glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of the merciful deliverance of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, on the 2nd of March, 1882." The cost of the memorial has been defrayed by a public subscription, raised under the auspices of the Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A., the incumbent of Holy Trinity Church.

At a meeting held at Truro it was reported that the subscriptions towards the new Cornish Cathedral amounted to upwards of £50,000, of which £41,000 had been paid. Out of this amount the sum of £10,600 has been paid for land for the site, and rather more than £7,000 has been expended on the building. The Bishop of Truro mentioned that a conditional subscription of £1,000 had been promised towards the building of the South Porch.

The Archbishop of Canterbury passed Whitsun Day in the parish of Marden (in the Weald of Kent), almost in the centre of his diocese. His Grace was the preacher in the parish church in the morning. On Monday the Archbishop again visited Marden church, attended by Mr. Hassard, his Registrar, and consecrated an additional churchyard (immediately adjoining the existing one) for Marden parish. The Archbishop delivered an address from a chair placed for him on the newly enclosed ground. Afterwards the Rev. William Benham (the vicar of Marden), and Mrs. Benham received some of the neighbouring gentry, and the hopgrowers, farmers of the parish, and their families at a lawn party to meet the Archbishop. At five o'clock the Primate drove over to Iren Park (the seat of Mr. Hoare), to inspect the 5th (the Weald of Kent Rifle Volunteers) now under canvas in the Park, and was conducted through the camp by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy.

Under the advice of Dr. Saunders, Medical Officer of Health for the City, and Dr. Hoffman, of the Government Department, the subject of the churchyard of St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, Cheapside, has been laid before the Home Secretary, who has ordered that the space shall be enclosed within an 18-inch concrete wall, covered with eight feet of earth, and sealed by a floor of concrete 12 inches thick. It is understood that when this work is done, the objections urged against using the church will have been removed.

The anniversary services of the Mackenzie Memorial Mission of Zululand was held on the 25th of May, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Canon Butler, who was the preacher in the forenoon, spoke of the opportunities before the Church in Zululand, of the noble revenge within her reach for the suffering our country had met with in the late war, and of the smallness of the means, both of men and money, at the Bishop's command; and he bade his hearers, in any case, give him and his fellow-workers the help of their sympathy and their prayers. In the afternoon some of the friends of the Mission met in the choir vestry. The Bishop of Carlisle being prevented from taking the chair, the Rev. Sydney Phillips, rector of Nuneham Courtney, presided. The Rev. C. Paget, Principal of Dorchester Missionary College, and the Revs. C. F. Porter and R. A. Ransom made short speeches. From the report read by the hon. secretary, the Rev. Cecil Deedes, it would seem that the Bishop during the year had made one long important journey, getting as far as Delagoa Bay, and has gained an entrance for teachers into Swaziland, hitherto closed to Mission work. This may be considered the outcome of the work of past years. Kwamagwaza, which used to be the chief centre of work, is again rising into importance. The Rev. G. H. Swinny is to have charge here. The people are coming to school in greater numbers than can at present be accommodated. The old buildings are in ruins, and funds are greatly needed for a school church here; £500 would build it. Isandhlwana will be the Bishop's headquarters, and he hopes at once to put in hand the building of the memorial church and mausoleum. He is also making an attempt in his own house to provide education and training for English boys already in the colony, in the hope that some will prove fit for direct Mission work. To help him in this he greatly needs a clergyman in priest's orders, of some experience and teaching power.

Evensong, bright and attractive in all respects, was held on Whit-Tuesday evening in the church of St. Katherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, when, following a custom of some five-and-twenty years' standing, the Rev. W. Meynell Whittemore, rector of the united parishes of St. Katherine Cree and St. James's, Aldgate, preached the annual flower sermon. The children and young folks, of whom the congregation was largely made up, nearly all brought nosegays. Every seat in the building, it seemed, was occupied. Appropriate hymns were sung. Taking for a text part of Numbers xi. 5, "We remember the garlick," and speaking to his young hearers in a conversational tone, the rector, who preached without notes, held the attention of his congregation throughout an address which took half an hour in delivery. Having explained the circumstances in which the Israelities felt a longing for the gentle stimulant they had been accustomed to take with their food in Egypt, he shortly described the plant, of which we in England knew but little in these days, though from the fact that a district by the riverside bore the name of Garlickhithe, it might be surmised that it was more in request in olden times, imported more largely, and that the ships in which it was brought unloaded there. With illustrations drawn from the characteristics of the garlick plant and its uses, he enforced the lessons that children spiritually need a light, nourishing soil; that they might be other than they seemed, as the garlick belonged to the lily order while it differed from the lily in its qualities; that as the garlick cloves, the undeveloped buds, dropped off and produced new garlick plants, our words and smallest deeds had a power of reproducing themselves, the good producing of their kind, and the bad after their kind; that if we would serve Christ we must be ready, as the hidden stem of the plant grew unseen in the ground, to do our work unknown to men; that as the wood-sage, which near Bristol was used to make a tea and in Jersey for a kind of beer, had the pleasant fragrance of hops, and would yet when bruised emit the strong odour of garlick, so little trials revealed our true characters; and that as a skilful cook could, by care, patience, and frequent repetitions prepare the garlick cloves in such a way as to make them mild and palatable, so, though we could not change our nature ourselves, God could change us, and make us gentle and Christlike. He hoped that the children who had heard him would in future years be able to say "We remember the garlick."

A handsome marble tablet was on Wednesday erected inside the parish church of Kelso in memory of Lieutenant J. H. Scott-Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park. The memorial is erected by his brother officers of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers as a tribute of their affection and esteem. Lieutenant Scott-Douglas was killed at Kwamagwasa along with his only companion, Corporal Cattar, when on special duty in the Zulu war, just one month after the death of the Prince Imperial, under somewhat similar circumstances.

Mr. Borlase, M.P., proposes to transfer the parish registers from their present custodians to the Record Office in order the better to secure their preservation in the future. A correspondent of ours, who is well acquainted with the Record Office, informs us that it is by no means certain that this transfer will tend to their safe custody. He had reason lately to examine the papers in the Record Office relating to a certain tithe case, and found "that out of one bundle of Chancery Bills in the reign of Elizabeth, containing 289 documents, 191 had been abstracted." He also discovered "that there are upwards of 7,000 Privy Seals of an early date, extending from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry VII., which have been lost."

The *National Church* says :—

The members of the Congregational Body are far from being at peace amongst themselves. A remarkable movement is being set on foot amongst them, having for its object the assimilation of the services of Congregationalism to those of the Church of England. The practice in that body seems to have diverged very widely from the theory on which it is founded. Its theory affirms "the universal priesthood of believers;" its practice hands over all public religious acts to the Congregationalist minister. "The long extemporary prayers" and "the long sermons" are found by many of their laymen to be not edifying but wearisome. One man bolder than the rest ventures to suggest the adoption of the Liturgy of the Church, and would even use our service for Holy Communion. Another wishes to see the Litany "and some other portions of the Anglican Liturgy brought into general use in Congregational churches." We notice also that a Dissenting publisher has lately issued a volume of *Hymns of the Church Catholic*, which are arranged according to the seasons of the Christian year, and which contain many of our best Church hymns. All these symptoms are indicative of the working of an inner spirit which is tending Churchwise. It is only of late that many Dissenters are becoming acquainted in any adequate way with the real teaching and system of the Church of England. The throwing open of our ancient Universities to all classes of Nonconformists has not hitherto proved an unmixed blessing to Dissent, and it is likely to prove less and less so in the days that are to come. A Nonconformist Oxford or Cambridge undergraduate, who has once become accustomed to the services of Magdalen or Keble College Chapel in the one University, or to those of King's College Chapel or St. John's in the other, is sure to find on his return home that the services of the local Ebenezer or Bethel are not altogether to his taste. It is probable that we are now only hearing the first footsteps of a movement which is destined to effect a radical change in the public worship of many of the Nonconformist bodies around us.

The Bishop of London has sent to the Rural Deans of the diocese a circular requesting them to summon within fourteen days a meeting of the clergy, as specified below, for the purpose of electing representatives at the diocesan conference. The clergy qualified to vote are :—

All beneficed clergy.
All licensed incumbents of parochial or proprietary chapels.
All curates in priest's orders who have been licensed for not less than three years in the diocese.
All licensed chaplains to hospitals, almshouses, workhouses, prisons, and similar institutions.
All clerical secretaries of Church societies, the offices of which are in the rural deanery.
All clergy engaged in education whose schools or colleges are in the rural deanery.
Provided in these two latter cases that they are in priests' orders, and have had for three years past the Bishop's written permission to officiate in the diocese.
Each voter is to have as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, and may either distribute them or accumulate them on one person.
No person can vote in more than one capacity.

The mode of taking the vote is left to the discretion of the Rural Dean; and the result is to be sent to the clerical secretary, the Rev. Dr. Thornton, St. John's Vicarage, Notting-hill, W.

There has been set on foot at Sandhurst, Wokingham, a convalescent home, called the Bethany Hostel, under the patronage of the Bishop of Bedford. It is desired to convert, at a cost of less than £1,000, a small but commodious house, now on the site, into one suited for receiving about a dozen persons, furnishing and completing it for use. It will then require from £450 to £500 per annum to work it well. It is intended chiefly for the benefit of the London parishes at the East-end. One bed is to be devoted to the use of patients leaving the neighbouring hospitals of Guildford and Reading, and another to the surrounding villages. A branch of the Nursing Sisters of St. Margaret's, East Grinstead, have promised to supply one sister to take the head management, in which she will be assisted by some resident ladies. Thus the home will have the additional advantage of forming a house of rest for the sisters in turn.

We announced last week that Canon Ernest R. Wilberforce had accepted the Bishopric of Newcastle. The Bishop Designate is third son of the late Bishop Wilberforce, and was born on Jan. 22, 1840. He is of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864, and M.A. in 1865. He is Sub-Almoner to the Queen, and was appointed Canon of Winchester and Warden of the Wilberforce Mission Home in 1878. He was ordained to the curacy of Cuddesdon, and was Rector of Middleton-Stony, Oxford, from 1866 to 1869. Mr. Gladstone appointed him to the Vicarage of Seaforth, near Liverpool, in 1873, which he retained till appointed to the Canonry of Winchester. Canon Wilberforce was married in 1863 to the daughter of Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., but was left a widower in 1870. The *Hampshire Chronicle* says :—

The clergy and laity of the Winchester diocese, and particularly the inhabitants of our Cathedral city, who have watched his short and eminently successful career during the last three or four years, will be of one mind as regards this particular appointment, for Canon Wilberforce has won goldon opinions in the city and in the county by his earnest, hearty work in manifold ways in the service of his Master. Fervent, and sound, and simple in the pulpit, ready of speech and powerful on the platform, without a dash of intemperance or a tinge of bitterness he has been recognised as a living power amongst us, and his place will not easily be filled when he is taken from us. But those who have had the best opportunities of knowing him thoroughly will be the first to acknowledge the wisdom of those who are in authority in making this selection. For the new Bishop of Newcastle is not to be called to a life of easy dignity, not is it every learned theologian or every gifted preacher who would discharge the duties of that bishopric satisfactorily. A man is wanted there in the burst of vivid manhood, who can put out of his mind altogether the thought of ease and softness, who is possessed, indeed, of many excellent gifts, and can speak with all authority, at the same time being gentle to all men; but, above all things, he must be ready to endure hardship and to give himself, mind and body, to genuine toil amongst the rougher elements of our social system; and we are much mistaken if this is not the main purpose in the heart of Canon Wilberforce in accepting this arduous post. He leaves the comparative comfort of the stall at Winchester, with all its pleasant surroundings, for a real life Mission, not merely for an occasional ten days here and there, as his habit has been of late years, but for a higher and a harder work than ever his has been. We shall be greatly surprised if we do not hear of him as striking out a line of his own by throwing the marvellous energy of his character into life among the coalpits, where, perhaps, as little as on any part of the earth the face of a Bishop has been ever seen, or his name been held in reverence. But, happily for him and for his future diocese, he has not gathered all his experience from residence in a cathedral city, for he has had the great advantage of acting for some years as domestic chaplain and constant companion to his late revered father, who was in nothing more eminent than in his character as an administrator, and as vicar of Seaforth for five years he gained an insight into the habits of our commercial classes, amongst whom it is an open secret he would have been welcomed heartily had he been selected as first Bishop of Liverpool. Speaking on behalf of Winchester and its neighbourhood most particularly, we beg to offer him, and to Mrs. Wilberforce, our warmest congratulations, assuring him and her at the same time that while his loss from the midst of us will be felt universally, he will carry with him into his new sphere of dignity and labour the warmest wishes of all for his future success, and the earnest prayers of many a true friend for an abundant blessing upon his ministry.

On Saturday the Curates' Alliance met in the Clerkenwell parish church, the Rev. R. H. Hadden, of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, presiding. There was a large attendance, and the Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue was authorised to read a paper at the next Church Congress descriptive of the objects of the Alliance, of which he is the secretary. The Rev. G. B. Howard reported considerable progress on the part of the Clergy Friendly Society, of which the Primate was president, and which had been established under the auspices of the Alliance, on the basis of a superior friendly organisation, affording a guinea a week to each sick member for the first six months, and half a guinea for the following six, after which members would be ineligible for further sick pay until the expiration of another year. Contributions ranged from 9s. to 14s. 11d. per quarter, according to age. The rules provided for the formation of a benevolent fund for the relief of distressed members. A communication had been sent to the Bishop of London, protesting against the limitation of curates entitled to vote in the constitution of the London diocesan conference to those who had held his Lordship's licence during three years preceding the election; and submitting that every priest holding his Lordship's licence to preach and minister the Holy Sacrament was entitled to a voice, direct or indirect, in any assembly which was to be regarded as representative of the *totus clerus* of the diocese. The Chairman reported that Mr. O'Donoghue had attended the public sale of an advowson at Tokenhouse-yard Auction Mart and denounced the proceeding. More recently two advowsons were offered for sale at the same place, where a representative of the Alliance was again present, and protested against the sale as "one of the grossest and basest iniquities of the nineteenth century." Neither was sold. Another advowson, that of Charminster, Wiltshire, was about to be brought under the hammer, and he thought they should again strongly protest against the proceeding. There could be no doubt that these sales and attempted sales were most iniquitous, and disastrous to the interests of the Church; and, in opposing them, he was sure they would have the sympathies of the whole religious nation with them. (Cheers.) The Rev. John Manus said with respect to the two livings lately publicly offered for sale in vain, he had been written to by a solicitor to make a private bid for one. The Rev. R. H. Hawkes thought they would increase the hostile feeling already manifested against the Alliance in some quarters by their opposition to these sales. The Rev. G. Thompson, on the other hand, expressed his conviction that they would gain in public estimation by doing so. Mr. O'Donoghue said the Press was opposed to these scandals to the Church. On the motion of the Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, seconded by the Rev. G. Thompson, it was resolved, with but two dissentients :—

That, in view of the projected sale by public auction of the advowson of Charminster, the Curates' Alliance places on record its grave sense of the injury to religion caused by the traffic in sacred trusts.

The Chairman having asked members whether they would petition in favour of Mr. E. A. Leatham's Church of England (Sale of Patronage) Bill, Mr. O'Donoghue said that hon. gentleman invited the

support of the Alliance. Whereas Mr. Stanhope's Bill only proposed to do away with the sale of next presentations, giving Bishops greater power than they ought to have to prevent the institution of proper persons, and converting donatives into benefices, Mr. Leatham sought the total abolition of advowsons as well as next presentations, proposing to compensate out of Queen Anne's Bounty, to the extent of one-half, patrons who wished to sell their livings, and to vest in the Crown the patronage thus acquired. The Rev. G. Hennessey: Why not in the people? The Chairman objected to any compensation being given to the patrons, and if any was to be awarded it should not be taken from Queen Anne's Bounty, which was for the benefit of the poor clergy. Mr. Leatham would ask that his Bill be referred to a select committee, and it was confidently believed that Mr. Gladstone would assent to this course. Mr. O'Donoghue thought the Crown had enough Church patronage already. Mr. Hawkes preferred Mr. Stanhope's Bill, which would command the more general support of Churchmen. The Chairman: There are half-a-dozen men in the House of Commons who have made up their minds that that Bill shall not get through. Mr. Shuttleworth: I think Mr. Stanhope's Bill is insidiously designed to allow loop-holes for the sale of patronage to continue. Finally, on the proposition of the Rev. T. Hancock, seconded by Mr. O'Donoghue, it was decided, with but one dissentient:—

That the Curates' Alliance approves of the principle contained in Mr. Leatham's Church Patronage Bill, in so far as it condemns the sale of public ecclesiastical offices, and authorises a petition to Parliament to that effect.

Other business having been transacted, the Alliance adjourned.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, were present at Divine service at the parish church of Crathie on Sunday morning. The Very Rev. Principal Caird officiated. In the evening Lord Carlingford, the Very Rev. Principal Caird, and the Rev. Archibald Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to visit Newmarket for the July meeeting. Exning House has been placed at their disposal by the Jockey Club.

The report of an intended marriage between Princess Beatrice and Prince William of Hesse has been contradicted on authority.

Her Majesty gave a ball to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates on Tuesday evening. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse were present, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

Great excitement was caused in Leicester by certain startling rumours of a plot to assassinate the Prince of Wales when visiting Leicester on Whit-Monday, and a foolish freak on the part of a half-drunken man to shake hands with the Princess of Wales when driving through the town added greatly to the excitement. It appears that a communication was received from the Government to take extraordinary precautions during the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, a description of a man who might attempt his Royal Highness's life being also despatched. In consequence a vigilant watch was kept by the police, and the effectiveness of the protection afforded was well illustrated by an incident which occurred as the Royal procession passed through Granby-street, where there was a great pressure. A man suddenly elbowed his way to the front and with astonishing alacrity passed the police guard and the yeomanry escort, and in a moment was at the side of the Royal carriage, upon which he placed his hand. One of the escort struck the man a blow with his sword, and the Princess, somewhat unnerved, pushed the man away with her parasol, and at the same time said to the officer, "Come near me." His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with great presence of mind, appeared to take in the whole situation, for he smiled as a police inspector ran forward, seized the fellow, and dragged him away, the Prince evidently regarding the man's conduct as a drunken freak, which afterwards appeared to be correct. The Princess soon regained her composure, and the effects of the unpleasant incident soon passed away. The man, on being taken to the police-station, gave the name of Charles Walkerdine, shoe-riveter, aged thirty. He was brought before the magistrates next morning, charged with being drunk and disorderly. When apprehended, he said he had made a bet that he would shake hands with the Princess of Wales, and when charged with being drunk and disorderly pleaded guilty, and expressed sorrow for what he had done. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new municipal buildings at Reading were opened on Wednesday by Mr. Walter, M.P.

The annual Co-operative Congress was opened on Monday in the Sheldonian Theatre of Oxford University. Lord Reay presided. Several heads of colleges and professors were present.

Lady John Manners will, on Wednesday, distribute the prizes, medals, and awards in connection with the International Competitive Exhibition of Shipwrights.

The cricket match of the Australians against Surrey was won by the former with six wickets to fall. On Wednesday the match between the Australians and Cambridge University was concluded, the University winning by six wickets.

Countess of Charlemont, died on Wednesday at Roxborough Castle, Moy, county Tyrone. Her Ladyship was the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Somerville, only daughter of William Meredyth, first Lord Athlumney, by marriage with Lady Maria Harriet Conyngham, youngest daughter of Henry, first Marquis Conyngham, and half-sister of the present Lord Athlumney. She was married in December, 1856, to James Molyneux, third and present Earl of Charlemont.

Sir Moses Montefiore on Monday gave an entertainment and tea, in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, to the children of the Jews' Infant Schools, numbering 1,000, also to the teachers, pupil-teachers, and staff.

The Oaks Stakes at Epsom were won on Friday the 26th ult., by Lord Stamford's Geheimniss, beating St. Marguerite and three other fillies.

The New Free Library which has been erected in Birmingham to replace the building destroyed by fire a few years ago, was opened on Thursday with an inaugural speech by Mr. Bright. The right hon. gentleman dwelt upon the interest and value of libraries, related several anecdotes illustrating the advantage of a love of books, and spoke of the contributions to English poetry by American writers. A dinner was given in the evening, at which Mr. Chamberlain spoke on the mission of municipalities.

Great alarm was caused at Purfleet on Tuesday night by a strange man being seen within the walls of the garrison. When challenged by the sentry he disappeared and could not be found, although the guard was called out and a strict search of the district was made.

The Skye land agitation is again assuming a serious aspect. Following the Glendale tenants' action, in forcibly removing stock from Walterskin Hill, and grazing and occupying it with their sheep, an attempted ejectment and deforcement is reported from Loch Carron. Two crofters were served with removal summonses by an officer, assisted by a police sergeant and a constable. One crofter declined to leave, but his effects were removed. An excited multitude, numbering about a hundred men, accompanied by a piper, collected and attacked the officers, compelling them to retire. The effects were replaced, and, after vainly waiting for the return of the officers, accompanied by reinforcements, the crowd dispersed.

A memorial, signed by well-known traders and citizens of London, has been forwarded to Sir W. V. Harcourt by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, on behalf of the signatories, asking that in preparing any Bill for the Municipal Government of the Metropolis the Home Secretary will not interfere with the jurisdiction of the Chamberlain over the apprentices—some 3,000 in number—now under indenture in accordance with the custom of the City—a number which is, moreover, on the increase. When Mr. Firth's Bill for reforming the government of the City and the metropolis was introduced into the House of Commons in the session of 1880, it proposed to abolish the Court of the Chamberlain, but provided no jurisdiction similar in character. Lest any impending measures should contain a similar defect, the signatories to the memorial have deemed it right to bring the matter under the notice of the Home Secretary. He is informed that the memorialists, as freemen of London, have in their employ apprentices bound in accordance with the custom of the City, or by such custom privileged to take such apprentices, and that they have access to the Chamberlain's Court for the settlement of differences which may arise upon the covenants of the indentures. This Court furnishes a convenient, cheap, and prompt remedy for idle, insubordinate, wasteful, or immoral conduct on the part of apprentices.

The Earl of Derby, in laying the foundation-stone of the new County Sessions House at Liverpool on Thursday, said that, whether the public had grown wiser or the magistrates had grown wiser, or a little of both, he did not believe there was now any desire for the abolition of the unpaid magistrates and the substitution of a costly army of stipendiaries. He thought, however, that the present system of administering local justice might be improved. The chairmen of quarter sessions should be professional lawyers, and, speaking for Lancashire, he thought one such appointment would serve for the whole county. It would require a private Act of Parliament, but that could be easily obtained. He would leave the general magistracy as it was, but would make the chairman a professional man. If that course were adopted, it would be possible, he thought, to combine another improvement, and to extend the jurisdiction of the sessions, so as to materially relieve the labours of judges of assize. As to the work of administrative business, he supposed they must make up their minds before long to hand over the greater part of it to somebody chosen on the representative and elective principle. He thought, however, that magistrates in administering the local affairs of the county would have no reason to fear comparison with their successors as regarded purity, economy, or efficiency.

In the town of Eton and at the College preparations are being made to do honour to the Prince and Princess of Wales upon the occasion of their visit to the school next Monday. Flags will be hung out from the houses of the residents, and, in addition, the whole of the High-street from Windsor-bridge to the College will be decorated with bunting and festooned, a public subscription having been raised to defray the cost of the ornamentation. A guard of honour of the Eton College Rifle Volunteers, uniformed in grey with light blue facings, will be mounted under the command of Captain Goodford in the quadrangle, whither the Prince and Princess of Wales and their suite will drive upon their arrival by train from London. Their Royal Highnesses, who are expected to reach the College about noon, will be received at the quadrangle by Dr. Goodford, the Provost, Dr. Hornby, the Head Master, and the rest of the authorities, by whom they will be at once conducted to the upper school, where the company will have already assembled. After hearing the speeches delivered by the students their Royal Highnesses will proceed to the chapel, where the Prince of Wales will unveil the new organ screen at a short dedicatory service arranged for the occasion. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales will take luncheon with the Provost and Fellows of Eton in the ancient College-hall, which will be prepared for the entertainment. In the evening there will be a grand procession of boats on the Thames, the craft taking part in the regatta, including the *Monarch*, the *Prince of Wales*, the *Britannia*, the *Dreadnought*, the *Thetis*, the *Hibernia*, *St. George*, and the *Defiance*. The second upper boat, the *Victory*, to which the late Mr. Seton John Laing Donaldson, who was accidentally drowned last week, belonged, will not go up to Surley under the circumstances. The festivities will close with the usual pyrotechnic display near the Thames on the return of the crews of the flotilla to Windsor-bridge. Their Royal Highnesses at the close of their visit to Eton College will proceed, it is understood, to Cowarth Park, Sunningdale.

On Wednesday afternoon a woman's hat, an empty purse, and a Bible were found near the Moat, Squire's-lane, Finchley. This led to the belief that probably a woman was in the water, and on search being made the body of a young woman was recovered. A police-constable tried to restore animation, but without avail. The Bible contained a piece of note-paper, on which was written in lead pencil, "Harriett Golding."

On Thursday afternoon a man was found lying dead off the Eaton-road, Chester, with two gashes in the left arm, apparently inflicted with a razor which was on the ground close by. The razor bore the inscription, "John Ireland, contractor to the Royal Irish Constabulary."

On Thursday morning, at Messrs. Doulton and Co.'s pottery, Lambeth, a new boiler which was being got into position accidentally struck and fractured a steam pipe. Two men were scalded, one of whom died shortly afterwards in St. Thomas's Hospital.

Two travelling hawkers quarrelled on the road near Swanage on Monday, and one knocked down his companion and killed him by beating him on the head with a heavy stone. The murderer was seized by persons who witnessed the deed, and he was handed over to the police.

Two men were apprehended by the police while attempting a burglary at Stratford, near London. Upon one man were found two loaded pistols, besides housebreaking implements and crape masks.

While bathing on Monday morning at the mouth of the mill stream running from the Thames at Surley Hall, near Windsor, Mr. E. Vaughan Cullen, aged twenty-one, was drowned in the presence of three of his companions, who had been "camping out" with him in an adjacent meadow.

At about four o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out at the Alhambra Music-hall, Sheffield, and in less than an hour the whole building was completely destroyed.

A new free library was opened on Wednesday in Cardiff. It was expected that Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., would have been present, but he was unable to attend, and the duties of the occasion devolved in consequence upon Mr. Alfred Thomas, the Mayor, and Dean Vaughan. An entertainment was given by the Mayor to about 500 ladies and gentlemen, and in the evening there was a *conversazione*.

New colours have been presented to the 3rd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, at the Barracks, Lincoln. The ceremony was witnessed by all the military in the barracks stationed at Lincoln. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Lincoln, assisted by Chancellor Leake and the Rev. H. B. Blenkin, chaplain to the regiment. The presentation was made by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Brownlow, Colonel Lord Monson, C.B., being in command.

Upon the arrival of the 8.52 a.m. up South London train at the Peckham-rye Station on Wednesday, two passengers in a second-class compartment called the attention of the station-master, to an elderly gentleman sitting in the corner and leaning forward on his umbrella. Owing to his peculiar appearance an inspector and a guard removed him from the train into the station-master's office, where an examination proved that the gentleman was dead. From papers found on the body the deceased was identified as Mr. Madge, of Wiltshire-road, Brixton. It was said that he had hurried to catch his train.

On Wednesday morning the Mayor of Cardiff, accompanied by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., declared the new free library building in that town to be opened. The cost of erection has been £9,000. Among the recent contributors to the art gallery was Mr. Menelaus, whose gifts represent monetary value of £10,000; while Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., has given a picture worth £1,000.

A new townhall, free library, reading-room, and school of science and art, costing about £60,000, was opened at Reading on Wednesday by Mr. Walter, M.P., who delivered the inaugural address. Referring particularly to the importance of public libraries and science and art classes, Mr. Walter declared himself satisfied that Reading now had a building worthy of the reception of works of art, and that private gifts would supplement their efforts in increasing its attractions.

One of the passengers on board the *Lady Tyler, en route* for Harwich, from Rotterdam, on Wednesday morning committed suicide by jumping overboard.

A steeple-jack of Leicester, named Daybel, whilst engaged in lighting up some illuminations on Tuesday night, fell from his ladder and sustained fracture of the skull, from which he died on Wednesday morning. The deceased caused considerable excitement during the Royal procession on Monday last by standing on the top of St. Mark's Church spire waving his arms.

On Tuesday night Walter Roberts, a horse-trainer, who lodged with a man named John Bowen, at Elton, five miles from Ludlow, had some dispute with the latter. Bowen took up a gun heavily loaded with shot, and pointing it at Roberts, who was standing on the top of the stairs, shot him in the left jaw. The wounded man lies in a precarious state. Bowen has been apprehended.

Dr. Bevill Peacock, one of the consulting physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, expired very suddenly on Tuesday from an attack of paralysis.

A little girl aged four years, residing in Spitalfields, during her mother's absence on Sunday drank some brandy from a bottle left on the table, from the effects of which she died shortly afterwards.

Three children, the eldest but five years old, were left in bed, at Bolton, when their parents went out to work, and quite naturally they amused themselves with the matches within their reach. The result was that the youngest child was burned to death. At the inquest the Coroner said it would be better if mothers would stay at home and look after their children rather than go to work, and he expressed the opinion that there was nothing gained by husbands thus sending their wives out.

The following circular, signed by Mr. Croad, clerk of the London School Board, has just been issued to all head teachers in the service of the Board:—"A recent case has rendered it necessary, in the judgment of the Finance Committee, to call the attention of all the head teachers to their position and duty with regard to the school fees collected by them. They are not at liberty to use the money so collected even temporarily, either for their own purpose or for payments on behalf of the Board, but are bound to keep it separate, ready for delivery to the Board's collector at any time. The custom of collectors calling for the money on regular days has been adopted for convenience only, and may be departed from at pleasure. Any breach of the rule thus laid down will subject the offender to instant dismissal and to the risk of criminal proceedings."

The anniversary of the sad death of the Prince Imperial was kept with much solemnity on Thursday at the Roman Catholic Church, Chislehurst. The Empress, accompanied by her suite, arrived the evening before and alighted at Watson's private hotel. Her Majesty at once visited the church, where she was received by the Right Rev. Monsignor Goddard. On Thursday morning a special messenger brought beautiful wreaths from the Queen and Princess Beatrice; and these and many other wreaths and crosses from France were laid in loving memory around the Prince's tomb. At eleven the mass of the day was celebrated by Monsignor Goddard. The mass, a "De Angelis," was sung under the leadership of Mr. J. A. Doyle, who sung during the offertory Gounod's "Ave Maria" with perfect taste and feeling. The organ was played by Miss Danvers. The church was filled to overflowing, and among others were Madame le Breton, Lady Wood, Mrs. Slade, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, M. Behin, M. Pietri, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Captain Slade. After the functions there were the usual absolutions. The Empress returned to Mgr. Goddard's house, and there granted a private audience to many of her friends. In the afternoon her Majesty returned to her new home at Farnborough.

The Queen in Council has just approved a scheme of the Charity Commissioners for establishing on a large scale a boarding school of the second grade in the counties of Northumberland and Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and it affords an interesting example of the combination of the older endowed system with the simple county school. The foundation consists of about £10,000, the property of an old foundation, St. John's Hospital at Barnard Castle, where the school is to be situated, of about £30,000 bequeathed some thirty years ago by Benjamin Flaunders, of Yarm, in Yorkshire, for the promotion of education of any class in any part of Her Majesty's dominions; and of £10,000 raised by voluntary subscriptions for a building fund. The North-Eastern County School is said in the scheme to be intended mainly for the sons of farmers and tradesmen, of eleven years old and upwards, whose education is supposed to terminate at sixteen. The elements of mathematical and physical science, with Latin and modern languages, will form the staple of the curriculum. The religious training is to be that of the Church of England, with security for the claims of conscience. Arrangements are to be made for scholarships and exhibitions to enable boys of special merit to continue their studies at places of higher education. The hostel system is to be adopted, and buildings erected for 300 boarders and fifty day boarders. The entire cost of education is not to exceed £31 per annum. The governors are to consist of the lord-lieutenants of the three counties or their delegates; twelve representative and nine co-operative governors; with nominees of the subscribers, who have selected the Bishop of Durham, Sir William Worsley, and Canon Dwarris.

Mr. Thomas Griffiths who has practised as a surgeon in St. Helen's, Lancashire, for over twenty years, has died from the effects of chloral. He had been in the habit of taking the drug to induce sleep.

Bank Holiday was celebrated on the river Lea in such a manner that the police-books for the district teem with cases of robbery, assault, and death. Gangs of roughs patrolled the banks, or, seated in boats, went up and down the river, molesting everyone with whom they came into contact. During the afternoon a boat containing five youths was run into and sunk, the occupants being left struggling in the water. Fortunately, three policemen from the Stoke Newington station happened to be present, and at the risk of their own lives they succeeded in saving all the youths. Opposite the Ferry a collision occurred between two boats, one of which instantly sank. There were six persons in it—three men and three girls. The former were rescued or swam to shore; the girls disappeared. In a few moments one of them named Matilda Ferris, aged 15, of 14, Great James-street, Hoxton, rose to the surface, and was brought out senseless. Restoratives were administered, and in a short time she recovered sufficiently to be sent to the house of a friend at Tottenham. In the meantime the women in the crowd of boats had induced their male companions to row away from the fatal spot, lest some drowning person should clutch at the boats and overturn them. The space being left clear, two men named John Holland, of 19, Bath-street, City-road, and John Harvey, of 132, Skidmore-street, Mile-end, stripped and plunged into the river. For half an hour these men, cheered by the thousands of spectators, gallantly attempted to find the bodies by diving and searching the foul bed of the river, a detachment of police, under Sergeant Webb, seconding the efforts with the drags. At the end of half an hour the dead body of Martha Dardale was brought to the surface, but all search for the other missing girl, Matilda Christie, of 23, Harrington-street, Hoxton, proved unavailing. Strangely enough, the three male companions of the girls have disappeared, and the police at Lea-bridge station will be very glad of a visit from them, or either of them, if they have recovered from the effects of their immersion. During Monday evening, Mr. Gilbey, the foreman of the waterworks at the Copper Mill Station, heard shrieks for help proceeding from the Copper Mill locks, and upon proceeding to the spot saw a young girl struggling in the water. Rushing back to his cottage, he obtained a hitcher, and, fortunately, succeeded in bringing the poor girl to the shore. She was in a very exhausted condition, and upon being taken to the police-station stated that a young man with whom she had been rowing in a boat had assaulted her, and to escape from him she had jumped into the water. She gave the name of Jane Bell, aged 16, of 3, Willis-terrace, City-road. The man has disappeared, and the case is in the hands of the police for prosecution. On Monday evening, as an excursionist named Joseph Morris, of Birmingham, was rowing on the river Avon, near Warwick Castle, his boat upset and he was drowned.

Mr. J. F. Calland, a magistrate for the county of Glamorganshire, met his death on Tuesday whilst bathing. His death was principally caused by his false teeth becoming displaced and blocking the windpipe.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales went down to Leicester for the purpose of opening the Abbey Park, which has been laid out by the Corporation on a site and adjacent to the ruins of the ancient abbey, the burial-place of Cardinal Wolsey. The cost has been about £50,000, and the park is about sixty-six acres in extent. Extensive preparations had been made in anticipation of the Royal visit. Upwards of £3,000 was collected for street decoration, and no fewer than ten arches were erected in different parts of the route from the railway station to the abbey, a distance of little over a mile. Their Royal Highnesses were very warmly received by the townspeople, and the Prince was presented in the market-place with an address by Earl Ferrers on behalf of the Freemasons of the province. Six thousand school children afterwards sang "God bless the Prince of Wales." At the park the Mayor presented the Prince of Wales with a handsome gold key, in commemoration of his visit to the town, the Princess having previously planted an oak tree with a silver spade, which was handed to her by the Mayoress, on behalf of the ladies of Leicester, for the purpose. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards entertained by the Mayor at a luncheon, which was served under a marquee in the archery ground. Responding to the toast of his health, the Prince expressed the hearty thanks of the Princess and himself at the magnificent reception they had received in the town, and in proposing "The Health of the Mayor and continued Prosperity to the Town," said he hoped the park which had been laid out so well would promote the health and happiness of the inhabitants of the ancient borough. The Mayor then presented his Royal Highness with a copy of Thompson's *History of Leicester* on behalf of the Corporation, which the Prince graciously received, and said it would prove a pleasing *souvenir* of his visit to the town. The Bishop of Peterborough, responding for the Bishop and clergy, and the ministers of all denominations, drew a pleasant contrast between the present occasion of his speaking in the presence of Royalty and what he called the last public exhibition of the relations between Episcopacy and Royalty in that neighbourhood, when the aged Prince-Bishop of history, flying from the frown of Royalty, came to the door of the abbey so near and claimed from the Abbot a little earth wherein to lay his bones. Flight from the presence of Royalty was, said Dr. Magee, the very last thought in that room. For the House of Lords, Lord Selborne said it was appropriate that the toast should be drunk in Leicester, which was so intimately connected with the foundation of English liberty. The town was closely associated with Simon de Montfort, that important Baron whose early struggles for Constitutional freedom lay at the foundation of the British Parliament; and the British Parliament, they all knew, was the foundation of their rights and liberties. The two Houses stood together a great and noble institution. He could assure them that both had contributed their share to the public work which had been done. In times past the House of Lords had rendered great service to public liberty. Undoubtedly the time had been when the Upper House had greater influence than it had at present. The House of Commons had now the important place which the House of Lords once had; but the members of the Upper Chamber received their early training in many instances in the Lower House, and although the Commons might be checked now and again by the action of the Lords, he ventured to say that the Peers would be found in the long run to be in sympathy with the people, and would yield even their prejudices and party passions in obedience to the deliberate sense of public opinion.

Seven new sub-inspectors of public elementary schools have been appointed, all of whom have been schoolmasters. The following account of their antecedents is taken from the *School Guardian*:—Mr. J. Kay obtained a First Class Queen's Scholarship at Christmas, 1854, and was trained at Battersea in 1855-6, obtaining a First Class certificate at the end of each year. He was continually engaged in school work until 1863, when he was nominated inspector's assistant by the Rev. W. J. Kennedy, inspector in the Manchester district, and formerly secretary of the National Society. Mr. W. Taylor, once pupil-teacher (1851—1856) at Longroyd Bridge, Huddersfield, was trained at St. John's College, York (1857—1858), under Canon Robinson, now one of the Charity Commissioners. After leaving College he had charge of Morley National School, near Leeds, and in November, 1863, was nominated inspector's assistant by the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, now Inspector of Training Colleges. Mr. James Mackenzie, having obtained a Queen's Scholarship, entered the Exeter Training College during the years 1854 and 1855. Mr. Mackenzie passed the matriculation examination of the London University in 1865 and the first B.A. examination in 1866; in both instances he was placed in the First Class. During 1856-63 he was master of St. Mark's School, North Audley-street, London; and at the end of 1863 was appointed assistant to the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, Her Majesty's inspector. Mr. F. Dugard served as pupil-teacher for five years at St. Mary's National School, Kidderminster, then under the excellent management of the present Bishop of St. Alban's. At the Queen's Scholarship examination in 1861 Mr. Dugard was placed fifth in the general list of Church of England candidates, and entered the Training College, Battersea, as the first student of his year. He obtained a First Class certificate at the end of each year of his training; and in 1870 matriculated in the Honours Division at the London University. He was appointed, in 1864, master of St. Paul's National School, Burslem, and in 1866 of Christ Church National School, Battersea. In 1867 he was appointed inspector's assistant by the Rev. T. W. Sharpe. Mr. Thomas Healing was educated at Cheltenham Wesleyan School under Mr. W. R. Percival, known later to Bishop Bromby and Cheltenham Training College men, and still later as a curate in Hoxton. At the Queen's Scholarship examination, December, 1857, he stood at the head of the denominational list, and entered the Westminster Training College, where he remained during the years 1858 and 1859. He was placed in the First Class at the end of each year of his training; and in 1860 was appointed head master of Highbury Wesleyan School. He held this post till 1864, and was then appointed inspector's assistant to Mr. Matthew Arnold. Mr. D. L. Davies was educated first at the private school of Mr. Owen Rees; then at Llandovery National School, where the present Bishop of St. Asaph took an active part in the management, and lastly at Llandovery British School. At the Queen's Scholarship examination, Christmas, 1855, he obtained First Class, being placed third or fourth in the denominational list. He was trained at Borough-road. From 1857 to 1866 he was head master of the Aberdare British Schools; and from 1866 to 1868 was Principal of the Normal College, Swansea, in partnership with Mr. William Williams, now of the High School, Dunedin, New Zealand. In 1868 Mr. Davies was appointed assistant to the senior inspector of schools. Mr. E. H. Howard was pupil teacher at the practising and model schools in connection with the York Training College, and obtained a First Class Queen's Scholarship, being placed eleventh in order of merit in the general list of Church of England candidates. He was trained at the York Training College in 1861-2, and was placed in the First Class at the certificate examination in each year. In 1864 he returned to the college as master—first as master of the practising school, and afterwards as mathematical and drawing master. In January, 1870, he commenced work as inspector's assistant, under Archdeacon Watkins, who was then one of the oldest of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and has always been attached to the Sheffield district.

At a meeting of the Lambeth Board of Guardians Mr. Hammond, the master of the schools at Norwood reported that on Saturday three boys who had absconded were brought back by the police, and stated that they had been ill-used by the drill-master, a man named Magrath. Mr. Hammond said he examined the boys and found marks on them. The same day a constable brought back nine boys. Finding that all the boys were in great fear, and bordering on rebellion, he suspended the drill-master, pending the meeting of the board. Magrath, however, came back, effected an entrance through a fence, and had to be forcibly removed from the premises the worse for drink. It was unanimomsly resolved to dismiss the drill-master, and that his successor should be a total abstainer.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to theuse of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxoridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

BIRTHS.

May 24, at 18, Kensington-gate, the Lady ADA SCOTT, of a son.

May 25, at Westwood Rectory, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. B. BABINGTON, Rector of Westwood, of a daughter.

May 26, at Castle Forbes, the Countess of GRANARD, of twins—sons.

May 26, at Levyls Dene, Merrow, Guildford, the wife of Sir CHARLES HENRY STUART RICH, Bart., of a daughter.

May 27, at Melita Villa, Eastbourne, the wife of the Rev. ARTHUR WILLIAMSON, Vicar of Saint James's, Norlands, W., of a daughter.

May 27, at Chislehurst, the wife of the Rev. W. W. DODSWORTH, M.A., of a daughter.

May 27, at 59, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, W., the wife of FAIRFAX RHODES, of a son.

May 27, the wife of M. S. FORSTER, Head Master of Oswestry Grammar School, of a daughter.

May 30, at Warwick road, South Kensington, the wife of Major Sir ROSE LAMBART PRICE, Bart., of a son.

May 30, at Tring, the wife of the Rev. A. F. POPE, of a son.

May 31, at 10, Albany Villas, West Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. STIRLING RIVETT-CARNAC, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 24, at Deane Parish Church, Bolton, Lancashire, the Rev. RICHARD FOULKES JONES, Minor Canon of Bangor Cathedral, North Wales, and youngest son of the late Rev. Walter Jones, M.A. Oxon, and Vicar of Llansilen, and J.P. for the county of Denbigh, to HERMIONE, fifth daughter of the late GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq., of Tudor House, Bolton, Lancashire.

May 23, at Christ Church, Clifton, EDWARD MACLAINE FIELD, H.M. Inspector of Schools, to LOUISA FANNY, daughter of the late JOSEPH STORY, Esq., of Bingfield, county Cavan.

May 24, at Christ Church, Forest-hill, the Rev. ALEXANDER STRAND, B.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hinckley, Leicestershire, to MARY (MAY) WALTER, daughter of the late EDWIN SILLIFANT, Esq., formerly of Gresham-buildings, E.C., and Upper Tulse-hill, S.W.

May 25, at St. Mary's, Lichfield, the Rev. EDWARD GIBSON, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, and late Curate of St. Mary's, Lichfield, to CHARLOTTE ELLEN, second daughter of the late CHARLES EDWARD ELIOT WELCHMAN, Esq., of Lichfield.

May 30, at St. Wilfrid's, Hayward's-heath, the Rev. T. OWEN S. DAVIES, of St. Paul's, Brighton, and formerly Captain 78th Highlanders, to EDITH MARION, youngest daughter of the late REGNIER WINCKLEY MOORE, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

June 1, at St. James's, Piccadilly, the Ven. JOHN GRIFFITHS, B.D., Archdeacon of Llandaff, to JENNET MATILDA, youngest daughter of the late REES MORGAN, Esq., Brynhyfryd, near Neath.

June 1, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, EDWARD ROWLAND, eldest son of J. MALCOLM CORRIE, Esq., of Itchen Abbas, Hampshire, to GERTRUDE MAUDE, fourth daughter of JAMES SEARIGHT, Esq., of No. 80, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.

June 1, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, CHARLES EDWARD SETH-SMITH, Esq., eldest son of Charles Edward Smith, Esq., J.P., of Silvermere, Surrey, and Colwood, Sussex, to Miss F. MAUDE STEVENSON, youngest daughter of the late John Stevenson, Esq., of Wester-Rossland, Renfrewshire.

DEATHS.

At Earl's Court, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge-Wells, the Lady GEORGINA MOLYNEUX, wife of the Hon. Francis George Molyneux, and daughter of the Earl of Ashburnham, aged 77.

March 17, on board the ship *Hampshire*, on his voyage home from Australia, EDWARD JODRELL, Esq., of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk, a J.P. for that county, and formerly of the 37th Regt., in the 37th year of his age.

May 22, at Ashfield, Ixworth, Suffolk, Miss KATHERINE BOLTON, aunt of Lord Thurlow, aged 85.

May 23, at Palazzo Grimani, Venice, ELLEN MARGARET ROSS O'CONOR, second daughter of the late Sir Richard O'Conor, K.C.H., aged 63.

May 23, at his residence, 18, Macaulay-buildings, Bath, WILLIAM, eldest surviving son of the late Hon. PETER BOYLE DE BLAQUIERE.

May 24, at Eton, accidentally drowned, SETON JOHN LAING DONALDSON, youngest son of the late Sir Stuart A. Donaldson, aged 17 years.

May 25, at Granite Hall, Kingstown, the Hon. Mrs. MORE O'FERRALL.

Feb. 25, at midnight, drowned off the Cape of Good Hope, during somnambulism, in the imaginary but gallant attempt to save life, JOHN RODD CHILDS, Lieutenant of H.M. ship *Egeria*.

May 26, in the 62nd year of his age, JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, Esq., Honorary D.C.L. of the University of Oxford, Editor and Annotator of "The Westminster Abbey Registers," &c.

May 26, at Oxford, DIANA, widow of the Rev. PHILIP WYNTER, D.D., late President of St. John's College, Oxford.

May 27, at Leybourne Grange, Malling, Kent, THOS. EDWARD LLEWELYN, only child of Mr. and Lady MARY MOSTYN, aged 2 years.

May 27, at 18, Palace-square, Upper Norwood, EDWIN ABBOTT, Esq., for 45 years Head Master of the Philological School, in his 75th year.

May 28, at his residence, Temple Sheen, Mortlake, WILLIAM MAXWELL, Law Publisher, of Bell-yard, Temple-bar, aged 64.

May 28, at Brighton, MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of the late JOHN BYLE, Esq., sometime M.P. for Macclesfield, and sister of the Bishop of Liverpool.

May 29, at Branksome House, Godalming, ERNEST UMFREVILLE, youngest son of EDWARD PACKARD, of Birkfield, Ipswich, aged 12 years.

May 31, at Roxborough Castle, Moy, Ireland, the Countess of CHARLEMONT.

May 31, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton, MURIEL, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. C. LENNOX TREDCROFT, in her 10th year. R.I.P.

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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulver-"macher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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LATEST NEWS.

Chicago, June 1.

The iron-workers on strike here to-day boarded a train near the city in which were a number of workmen who had refused to join the strike. The latter were dragged from the train and terribly beaten. Pistols were fired by the assailants; and Judge Pillsbury, of the Illinois Appellate Court, was fatally wounded.

St. Petersburg, June 2.

The *Official Messenger* publishes an Imperial order abolishing the present West Siberian Government, and establishing a Government of the Steppes, to include the territories of Akmolinsk, Semipalatinsk, and Semiretchensk.

Winnipeg, June 1.

The Speaker of the Legislature has resigned, in consequence of alleged gross corruption and disregard of provincial rights by the Government. It is reported that the Government will appeal to the people immediately.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Cairo, June 2.

The Austrian Government in reply to the invitation of France to a Conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople upon the Egyptian Question, has stated that it is disposed to accept the proposal, but before giving a definite answer on the subject must confer with the other Powers.

Arabi Pasha has received a telegram from Abdurrahman Pasha, the Turkish Premier, announcing the departure of a Turkish Commissioner for Egypt.

Alexandria, June 2.

Her Majesty's turret-ship *Monarch* and gunboat *Cygnet* arrived here to-day.

Cairo, June 1, Midnight.

The Khedive received a telegram to-night from his agent at Constantinople announcing that an Ottoman Commissioner is to start for Egypt at noon to-morrow, without awaiting the meeting of the Conference.

Constantinople, June 1, Evening.

The Council of Ministers has not yet replied to the last joint verbal communication of Lord Dufferin and the Marquis de Noailles on the affairs of Egypt.

A contradiction is given to the statement that Edhem Pasha had been summoned to Constantinople with a view to his undertaking an important diplomatic mission.

Candia, June 1, Evening.

Another French frigate arrived at Souda Bay this evening.

Her Majesty's gunboat *Falcon* sailed hence yesterday with the *Bacchante* for Corfu.

The *Daily News* received yesterday morning the following telegram from its correspondent at Cairo:—

The Khedive has had a long interview with Ragheb Pasha, Hafiz Pasha, Ahmed Sadik Pasha, Raschid Pasha, and Cadri Pasha; and, contrary to his supposed intention, did not ask them to form a new Ministry. His Highness merely consulted them as men having experience and knowledge of the country. The explanation given of this is that since the events of the afternoon the Khedive received a telegram from the Porte reassuring him of the situation, and adding that a Commissioner would positively leave Stamboul on Friday.

Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* and gunboats are expected to-day (Friday).

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that there are 6,000 Egyptian soldiers in Alexandria. For the last four days they have been erecting six formidable earthworks all round the harbour. The commanders of the fleets could have prevented this, and even now could easily stop the works; but the English and French Governments refuse to allow them to take this step.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs as follows:—

I am able to report that the Ambassadorial Conference at the Turkish capital which has been proposed by the Western Powers has been practically accepted. The official notification of Russia's assent had not been communicated here at a late hour this afternoon, but telegraphic intimation that it has been given is hourly expected.

In general outline the points to be submitted to the Ambassadorial Conference at the Porte will fall under three heads:—Shall Turkey be requested to intervene in Egypt? What is to be deemed the *status quo* which the Porte is to maintain or restore? What are to be the limits of Turkish intervention, or to what extent is Turkey to be permitted to employ troops in Egypt?

I heard to-day from a distinguished diplomatist that Italy will unhesitatingly support the line of policy which Austria and Germany are expected to pursue in regard to the Egyptian crisis.

Telegraphing on Thursday night, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cairo says:—

There has been unusual communication to-day between the Consulates and the Palace. The English and French Consuls-General have had repeated interviews, and they called twice on the Khedive—once together, once separately. M. Monge, the French Consul, has also been to the Palace. As the result of all this, the Consuls advised the Khedive to summon Ragheb Pasha to the Palace and entrust him with the formation of a Ministry. Ragheb Pasha, if made President of the Council, is believed to have undertaken to get Arabi Pasha to leave the country at once, and Abdallah and Ali Fehmy to retire to their villages. The French Consul is said to be the author of this scheme to settle the difficulty, which has been accepted by the British Consul-General. Besides being a cripple and suffering from paralysis, Ragheb Pasha is one of the old school, with a very bad reputation, and was the author of the once famous national financial project; a man of anti-European sentiments and pledged to destroy Anglo-French influence in Egypt. He was summoned to the Palace at nine o'clock in the evening. The names of the other Ministers proposed have not transpired.

A Crewe correspondent telegraphs that some excitement has been caused in Cheshire by a report that since his return to town the Duke of Westminster has been the recipient of a threatening letter. Copies of threatening letters have also been received by several of the Duke's servants, advising them to leave their employment at once, as at a recent meeting of a secret brotherhood it was resolved on a certain date to blow up Grosvenor House. Although little importance is attached to these anonymous communications, the authorities are on the alert, and it has been considered advisable to take precautions.

SOCIETY.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has issued invitations for a reception at the family residence in Arlington-street, on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Elsie Clifford, third daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. Walter Dalrymple, only son of Mr. John Warrender Dalrymple, late of the Indian Civil Service, and nephew of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, N.B.

The marriage of Mr. Frederick Shelley, second and youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley, Bart., and brother of the present Baronet, with Margaret Stafford, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., took place on Thursday at Upton Pyne Church, Devon. A large party assembled at Pynes, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote's place, to be present at the wedding, which excited more than usual interest in the neighbourhood. The wedding party met at the church at half-past eleven o'clock. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Sir John Shelley, Bart., as best man. The bride was conducted to the altar by Sir Stafford Northcote, who subsequently gave his daughter away. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Shelley (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Christine Hamlyn Fane, Miss Stanley; and Miss Northcote, Miss Flora MacLeod, and Miss Frances Northcote, nieces of the bride. The weather was charming, and the esteem in which the families of both bride and bridegroom are held led to the attendance of a very large number of visitors. The little church was quite unequal to the demand made upon it, and it was found necessary to restrict the issue of tickets to the parishioners and to the guests invited to attend the wedding. The edifice was beautifully decorated by the friends of the rector, who is brother of the bride, and the road from Pyne to the village was spanned at several points by floral arches, whilst Upton Pyne itself was gaily decked with flags. The wedding party reached the church at half-past eleven. The bride wore a dress of white satin (from the Spitalfields looms), trimmed with Honiton lace, and her jewels consisted of opals and diamonds. The chief ornaments were of white enamel and diamond bracelet, the gift of Mr. Newman Hunt, and an opal and diamond pendant sent from Montreal by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. The bridesmaids were attired in cream-coloured Indian muslin trimmed with watered silk and lace, and their hats were of lace trimmed with marguerites. The marriage service was solemnised by the brothers of the bride, the Rev. J. S. Northcote, rector of Upton Pyne, and the Rev. A. F. Northcote, rector of Dedbrooke. On the bride and bridegroom leaving the church, the path was strewn with flowers by the school children. The wedding breakfast was laid in the dining-hall at Pynes, and no less than a hundred and fifty guests were present. Amongst them were the Earl of Devon and Hon. Charles and Lady Agnes Wood, Lord and Lady Haldon, Lord Crewe, Lady Stucley, Lord and Lady Dunboyne and Miss Clifford Butler, Lady Shelley and Miss Shelley, Hon. Mark and Lady Gertrude Rolle, Hon. Cecilia and Hon. Emma Clifford, Sir John and Lady Duckworth and Miss Duckworth, Sir John and Lady Kennaway, Colonel Buller, V.C., Colonel and Mrs. Stucley, Sir Arthur and Lady Hobhouse, Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Jeune and Miss Stanley, Col. and Mrs. Colville and Miss Colville, Sir John Shelley, Miss Benyon, Misses Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Moore Stevens and Miss Moore Stevens, Mr. Newman Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Farrer and Miss Farrer, Mrs. Thornton West, Mr. F. Farrer, Mrs. and Misses Lushington, Mr. Johnson of Cross, Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Kekewich and Miss Kekewich, Mr. and the Misses Hamlyn Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Troyte, Mr. and Mrs. Hippisley, Miss Hippisley, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Spencer Shelley, Miss Rose Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and Miss Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chichester, Mr. Lionel Hippisley, Mr. and Mrs. Lillipant, Mr. and Mrs. Wallas and Miss Wallas, Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Hames, Mr. and Mrs. Ley, the Rev. Loyd and Mrs. and Miss Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Brumridge, Major and Mrs. Naper, Mr. and Hon. Mrs Pellew Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux, Mr. Shelley Bontein, Mr. and Miss Belfield, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, the Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod of MacLeod and Miss MacLeod, Mr. H. S. Northcote, M.P., and Mrs. Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. Northcote and Misses Northcote (3), Miss Wyatt Edgell, the Rev. A. F. and Miss Northcote, Mr. Trehawke Kekewich, the Rev. T. Walker, Mr. Houlditch, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Mr. Symes, Mr. E. Osmond and Misses Osmond (2), Mrs. J. Turner and Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Leech, Mr. and Mrs. Sharland, Mr. and Mrs. Tuckett, Mr. Roberts and Miss Roberts, Mr. H. Roberts, Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Misses Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Huggins, Mr. and Mrs. Davy, Mr. and Mrs. Hellier, and Mr. and Mrs. Pidsley. In the course of the afternoon the newly-married couple left for Clovelly Court, the seat of Mr. Nevile Hamlyn Fane, near Bideford, for the honeymoon. Sir Stafford Northcote had determined that his tenantry should be invited to take a leading part in the day's festivities, and, accordingly, the principal tenants were at the breakfast with the representatives of the chief houses in the county. "The Health of the Bride and Bridegroom" was given by the Earl of Devon; the toast of "Lady Shelley," the mother of the bridegroom, was proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, and the other healths given were those of the parents of the bride and the bridesmaids. Subsequently the tradesmen and labourers were entertained to dinner in a marquee in the grounds, and afterwards the women and children were invited to tea. The evening was spent in dancing to the music of the Yeomanry band. The presents were over 300 in number, and a large number of them were very valuable.

The officers of Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth, gave, on the 27th ult., their first afternoon dance of the season, which was more than usually attractive, owing to several of the coastguard ships being in harbour, as well as an American man-of-war, the *Portsmouth*, whose officers seemed greatly to enjoy the dance. There was the usual display of boats, gaily draped with flags, to convey the guests from the Dockyard, Gosport, and Ryde, and everything had been done to make the old *Calcutta*, on board which they danced, look radiant with flowers and bunting. There were a great variety of toilets, from velvet and woollen materials to the most delicate muslins, appropriately worn by very young ladies especially, and trimmed with wide Valenciennes edging round the flounces, the muslin being of the softest, creamiest texture. It was noticeable how very much fuller the skirts of the dresses are now worn at the back, and consequently how much more room is required for dancing. One of the prettiest dresses had a kilted skirt of Havana brown satin, edged with the same shade of marabout feather trimming; over this was worn a polonaise of light brown camel's hair, edged with the dark brown marabout; a waistcoat of brown satin, and a little brown hat. Mrs. Algernon Heneage wore sapphire blue velvet, made with a short kilted skirt and closely fitting bodice, slightly draped below the waist; a single row of pearls round the high collar, and a small blue velvet bonnet. Two American young ladies were much noticed in dresses of peacock green watered silk, with bonnets of the same, ornamented with salmon-coloured roses, and the bonnet strings also salmon-coloured. Two other sisters wore citron white silk, much puffed, and very large round lace collars, covering the shoulders; enormous straw hats, with citron feathers, the brims turned up on one side, underneath which one wore a cluster of enormous white daisies, and the other scarlet poppies. Lady Margaret Littleton wore a *distingué* dress of dark-brown Surah, the skirt made with five kilted flounces, each edged with brown Spanish lace; the bodice was of embossed velvet of the same shade; as also were the long gloves of peau de Suède, and a tiny brown bonnet, brilliant with beads of the same colour. Another elegant dress was of a dull heliotrope shade of silk, the skirt made with small kilted flounces, and with a pointed coat-tailed bodice of woven satin and velvet of the same shade. The bonnet was of Leghorn, and outside the poke front was a cluster of auriculas; the strings and gloves were of the colour of the dress. Dancing was kept up for several hours, and as the sun set the boats took back the company to the shore.

A dramatic entertainment was given at the Falstaff Club, on the 25th ult., when Miss Minnie Wyndham made her first appearance in amateur theatricals. Miss Wyndham was supported by a strong cast of well-known amateurs. Miss Wyndham's part was so slight (as, indeed, were all the female parts, with the exception of Mrs. Carey, played by Mrs. Maurice Davies), that but little indication was given of her possible histrionic capabilities. In a play like Mr. Daly's Comedy of *Married Daughters*, in which there are no less than seven female characters, a variety of dress was naturally to be looked for. The dress worn by Miss Wyndham in the first act was an ordinary white satin bridal dress; but in the second act she wore an effective costume consisting of a deep kilted scarlet, watered silk skirt, with black Spanish lace draped over the front, and brought back in three or four full poufs behind. The cuirass bodice was made in black satin, covered with Spanish lace, and the sleeves were finished off with scarlet bows. Mrs. Maurice Davis in the first act wore a costume of pearl-grey cashmere and silk, and in the second act a black satin dress trimmed with pale blue. Mrs. Cohn in the first act wore a pink walking dress, with a white straw bonnet, lined with pink; and in the second act a plain dress of pale buff corduroy velvet, with a fichu of black lace, and with black gloves edged with lace, buttoning over her sleeves. Miss Ella Davis and Miss Ryan were attired in the first act as bridesmaids in ecru muslins trimmed with lace, and in the second act wore greenish-blue muslins, made with round bodices and sash. "Married Daughters" was preceded by a selection from the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, in which Mr. Arthur Sketchley took the part of Falstaff, and Mrs. John Douglas and Mrs. Foulston the parts of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page. Mrs. Foulston was dressed in ruby velvet, trimmed with point lace, and opening over a white stamped velvet petticoat. Close-fitting sleeves of the velvet emerged from full white satin puffs, and were turned up with white satin. A stiff vandyked ruff, edged with lace, went round the square opening of the bodice, and the peaked cap, characteristic of the merry wives, was worn jauntily on the head. Mrs. Douglas was dressed in a plain pale blue satin dress, with a triangular piece of white quilted satin, crossed with gold cord let in at the right-hand side; the bodice was trimmed to correspond, and the cap was of pale blue satin to match.

Mr. and Miss Carter Wood gave ball on Friday. Dancing took place in a large room erected for the wedding breakfast on the occasion of Miss Wood's marriage. The ballroom was not at all crowded, and the toilets were seen to great advantage. The Marchioness of Huntly wore black satin dress, with white lace flounces, white lace and diamonds in her hair. The Ladies Gordon were in black tulle and satin. The Countess of Westmorland, dress of bright green satin. Lady Grace Fane, pale blue tulle with violet skirts at the back, the front trimmed with narrow flounces. Lady Edward Somerset, black dress and diamond ornaments. The Miss Carter Woods wore white tulle dresses over satin, with bunches of white lilac. Mrs. F. Knollys, striped Pekin satin bodice and painers over white embroidered skirt with deep fringes; diamonds in the hair. Viscountess Parker wore black dress, with broad sashes of crimson silk and gold trimming. Mrs. Woodford, white tulle and satin, with beetle wings arranged with tufts of feathers of the same shade on bodice and skirt; handsome diamond and emerald ornaments. Mrs. Samuda, blue tulle, the edge of the skirt bordered with garland of scarlet poppies; bodice of blue brocaded velvet, and sash of the same at the back; a large bouquet of poppies and blue forget-me-nots. Mrs. Leland Noel, brown tulle over brown satin trimmed with wreaths of yellow jonquils, and the same flowers on the head with diamond stars. Miss Scott wore pale yellow, and there were two or three other dresses of this shade. Miss Adare in pale blue, with large blush roses and foliage. Miss Burchell, a white tulle dress, short all round, with thick garland of yellow roses across the front breadths: a pointed white satin basque bodice edged with iridescent beads. Mrs. Singleton's dress was covered with trails of yellow marguerites. Mrs. Wheeler wore black, with bouquet of scarlet poppies on the bodice. Mrs. Heron Maxwell wore a black dress, the upper skirt of tulle spangled, and the bodice ornamented with single stone diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Brassey had an evening party on Friday in Cromwell-road. The staircase and hall were profusely decorated with flowers. During the evening the young Italian pianist, Galioti, played several pieces; Mrs. Carlotta Elliot sang. Mrs. Brassey wore black satin, trimmed with black lace, and large yellow roses. The Countess Bathurst wore a lilac brocaded satin, trimmed with white lace and iridescent beaded passementerie. Lady Georgina Bathurst, white Madras muslin over silk, made high to the throat. Lady Brassey gold-coloured satin, trimmed with black lace flounces. Mrs. R. Bolton wore old Brussels point on brocaded white satin. Mrs. Fenwick also wore costly lace. Mrs. Hegan Kennard wore black over a skirt of vieil-or, trimmed with black lace, and superb diamonds. Mrs. Blencowe Cookson wore black with violets; diamond bandeau in the hair. Lady Astley wore black with deep fringe of poppies across the front; the skirt divided at the back under a cascade of bows, the train being of poppy-red satin. Mrs. Sandeman wore a dress of cream satin brocaded with large bouquets of carnations and other flowers, over a skirt of vert laitue, covered in front with a fine flounce of point de Venise plait. Lady Fitz-Gerald wore white satin and lace, with diamond stars in her hair. Hon. Mrs. F. Parker wore noisette brocaded satin, with blush roses on the bodice, and a pale pink ribbon in the hair. Mrs. Percy Oxenden wore white, trimmed with black lace and violets. Mrs. Best wore black, with cuirass bodice of silver brocade; Mrs. Percy Chaplin crimson, with black lace. A beautiful dress of white and gold brocade was worn with a coiffure of white feathers tipped with gold.

The marriage on Wednesday, at the Temple of the Rue de la Victoire, Paris, of Mdlle. Lucy de Rothschild to M. Léon Lambert was attended by a brilliant company, including Princess de Metternich, Countess de Pourtales, Marquise de Gallifet, Prince de Joinville, Marshal Canrobert, and Lord Lyons. The bride was dressed in white satin covered with lace. The seven bridesmaids wore rose-coloured dresses. A considerable portion of the service was musical, and was executed by a complete orchestra and the choirs and chief solo singers of the Grand Opéra. The Temple was superbly decorated. About 3,000 guests were invited. All the members of the Rothschild families were present. The father of the bride, Baron Gustav de Rothschild, has given to the authorities, for distribution among the poor of Paris, the sum of 20,000 fr.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 100½ to 100⅝ for money, and 100⅝ to 100¾ for the account. The sum of £67,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank for export.

We understand that the English Government will propose, at the forthcoming conference on Egyptian affairs, that Turkey be invited to send a contingent of troops to Egypt, with a strictly defined understanding as to the time and manner of their withdrawal. In the event of the Porte's refusal to assent to these proposals, it is intended to land a force composed of English troops jointly with those of France or with those of some other Power.

We adhere to what we said last week with regard to Egypt, and we are quite confident that a few days will see the solution of the present difficulties. The information we have is from absolutely trustworthy sources, and we believe that Ourabi Bey's ascendency will be of short duration. The great capitalists who are deeply interested in Egypt are showing at this moment unabated confidence in the security of their investments in that country, especially of those connected with great public works.

We deeply regret to learn that the precarious state of Lord Rowton's health is a cause of the gravest anxiety to his friends. Acting under the advice of his physicians, his Lordship, who is suffering from nervous prostration, has left England for the Continent.

The consecration of the Ven. Alfred Blomfield, Archdeacon of Essex, as Bishop-Suffragan in the diocese of St. Albans, will take place on the 24th inst. at the Cathedral church, St. Alban's Abbey. The principal consecrator will be the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is expected to arrive on the previous day at Hatfield House, where he will be the guest of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The visit of the Prince and Princess Christian to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield, was prolonged until Tuesday morning. Among the guests invited to meet their Royal Highnesses, who were attended by Colonel and Mrs. George Grant Gordon, were the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Karolyi, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Cadogan, Earl and Countess Lytton, the Earl of Seafield, Lord Manners, Right Hon. E. Gibson, M.P., and Mrs. Gibson, Sir Arthur Scott, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, M.P., and Lady Emily Hart-Dyke, Hon. Mr. Plunkett, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Miss Alderson, Miss M. Alderson, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. A. Stuart-Wortley, and Mr. Henry Graham.

A correspondent informs us that two Greek clergy of Constantinople, the Rev. Polycarp Anastassiades and the Rev. Meletius Toraki, having joined the Catholic Church, are instituting a community there—that of the Holy Trinity—which will show that, though this change has taken place, the Greek Rite will not be abandoned. Both Monsignor Vanutelli and other authorities are in favour of conciliation and Corporate Reunion; and the Pope, through Cardinal Simeoni (whose letter is dated 13th May, 1881), has sanctioned this principle, similar, in fact, to that advocated and adopted by the English Order of Corporate Reunion.

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